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TELEGRAMS

Spain Reported Willing to Cede the Island of Cuba.

Formidable Organization of Spaniards in Favor of the Cubans.

De Rodas in the Power of the Volunteers.

Serrano Declares Himself Neutral on the King Question.

Arrival of Prince Arthur of England at Halifax.

CUBA.

Reported Signing of the Preliminaries for the Cession of the Island—Spaniards for Cuban Independence—Another "Reign of the Volunteers" Imminent.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—It is asserted on reliable authority that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Cuban advices to the 9th, received in this city, give the following statement of the political condition there: The volunteers are exhibiting the purpose of their organization—that of seizing the Government of the Island of Cuba from Spain. Everywhere throughout the island the volunteer juntas are acting in concert with the Ayuntamiento at Havana, and now exercise the same control over DE RODAS that expelled DULCE from his position.

It is reported that a formidable organization of Spaniards in the interest of the Cespedes Government in every part of the island has been exposed through the means of a spy. The object of this organization was to counteract that of the volunteers, and to strengthen the Cubans in the field in the means necessary to carry on the contest. This they did, but the *exposé* has driven hundreds into the Cuban army, and given them a moral and physical power which will be a terror to the Spanish troops and volunteers as organized on the island.

It is reported that DE RODAS contemplates resigning and returning to Spain, believing that his longer continuance in his present position would detract from his well-earned reputation.

HAVANA, Aug. 22.—Señor CECILIO ARREDONDO, Director of the Savings Bank, left in the steamer *Missouri* for New-York.

Thirty rebel prisoners arrived from the interior this afternoon.

SPAIN.

Serrano Denies that he Favors the Duke of Montpensier—Dissensions in the Cabinet—Strike in Barcelona.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The Regent SERRANO positively denies that he sustains the pretensions of the Duke MONTPENSIER to the throne of Spain, and declares that he is entirely neutral on the question of the disposal of the Crown.

The troops are still pursuing the fugitive Carlists in the frontier provinces, and have taken many prisoners.

The wife of POLO, the Carlist leader who was captured at Almagro, has interceded with General PRIM for the life of her husband.

Dissensions have arisen in the Cabinet in regard to the manner in which the Government should proceed against those bishops who have refused to obey the late decree of the Regent.

In Barcelona 15,000 workingmen have struck for higher wages, and others are expected to join them in the movement. Grave fears are entertained for the preservation of order.

There is a rumor that General PEZUELA, Duke of Chester, will be exiled to the Canaries.

Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ, of the Spanish Navy, is dead.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The French officials have arrested five more Carlist chiefs on the Spanish frontier.

FRANCE.

General Laboeuf Appointed Minister of War.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes an imperial decree appointing General LABOEUF Minister of War, to succeed Marshal NIEL, deceased.

AQUATIC.

The Coming International Yacht Race—Interest in the Harvard-Oxford Race—Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Morning Post* has an editorial to-day on the coming international yacht race. It says: "In a light wind and on smooth water there are several English yachts that may be relied upon to beat Mr. BENNETT's American yacht *Dauntless* at every point. The result of the recent race to Cherbourg and return, as a test, was marred by an accident to the sails of the *Dauntless*. The impression among yachtsmen is that she does not 'stand to her canvass,' and cannot compete successfully in heavy, any more than she can in light weather; but in going free she probably would sail as fast or faster than our deep vessels. A yacht race around the Azore Islands offers a fairer chance to test the qualities of all vessels. If the Americans will not sail around the Isle of Wight, or Ireland, or on a short home course, rather than forego the trial, let us race around the Azores."

As the time for the international boat race between the Harvard College and the Oxford University crews draws nigh, the excitement in sporting circles increases. Much of the space in the newspapers is given up to this subject. The following extracts are made from to-day's journals:

From the Saturday Review.

We do not attach any importance to the time made in training. If the Harvard crew win the race we will acknowledge that our notions about our style of rowing are antiquated absurdities.

From the Spectator.

The opinion in respect to the crews and in regard to the chances of victory are nearly even. The public are inquiring if the Americans have ever put out their whole strength. The course is a hard one; but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad, the result will probably be in favor of Oxford; if good, the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of Americans. Regulations have been issued to keep the course clear for two hours before and until the race is ended.

To-day the Oxford crew were out for practice again. They made a good pace with thirty-eight to thirty-nine strokes per minute, well pulled. The Harvard crew were also out with the Jewett boat. The coxswain's seat has been lowered, which increased the steadiness. They got away briskly at nearly forty strokes per minute. Their rowing is regarded as very satisfactory. Good judges think that the Harvards are likely to take the lead in the race. At the special desire of the Harvard crew THOMAS HUGHES, ex-member of Parliament for Oxford, has been appointed referee. Mr. SIMMONS, of the Harvard crew, is slightly indisposed to-day. The betting is now seven to four on Oxford.

At the scull race to-day KELLY beat SADLER for the championship of the Thames.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Arrival in Halifax—Reception on Landing—Enthusiasm of the People.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 22.—Prince ARTHUR, the seventh child and third son of Queen VICTORIA, arrived from England at about 9:30 this forenoon, in the steamship *City of Paris*, of the Inman line, which had been fitted up especially for the use of the royal party. The steamer left Queenstown on last Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and consequently made the trip within six days and eleven and a half hours, the quickest which has ever been made between the two ports by six or seven hours. When the *City of Paris* reached the wharf, Sir JOHN YOUNG, the Governor-General of the new Dominion, with General DOYLE, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander of her Majesty's forces in Canada, Captain CARPENTER, of the frigate *Royal Alfred*, the members of the Governor-General's staff, and a number of other military officers, went on board and proceeded to the Prince's state-room and there formally received him. While this was proceeding, the special guard of honor, consisting of two full companies of the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Highlanders, with a full regimental band of sixty pieces, formed on the wharf in proper order, and kept at respectable distance by their stern, soldierly appearance, the large crowd of citizens who had gathered at the landing, curious to catch the first glimpse of their royal visitor.

After the mails and luggage had been landed, which was regarded with much concern and not a little awe, the Prince appeared at the gang-way, attended by the Governor-General and the other military officers who had only a short time previous gone on board. The crowd immediately began to cheer loyally and lustily, and the band began the performance of "God Save the Queen."

Without any delay the Prince was escorted to a barouche which was in waiting at the entrance to the dock. He was given the seat on the right and beside him was placed his Governor, Colonel ELPHINSTONE, while Governor-General YOUNG and Lieutenant-Governor DOYLE took the opposite seats. In a second carriage the military and naval officers who were present were seated, and then, followed by the guard of honor, the party were driven to the Government-house in Barrington-street, where the Prince and his party are to remain the guests of the Governor-General. The crowd kept about and followed the carriage in which the Prince rode, and seemed more anxious to see than to do him honor. And when he entered the Government House and was lost sight of, the people quickly dispersed.

Late in the afternoon the Prince attended special religious services at the garrison chapel, where the chaplain officiated. This afternoon a formal reception will be given him, and it is expected that the people will on the occasion give a creditable display of enthusiasm. Prince ARTHUR is a pleasantly-appearing young gentleman of nineteen. The passengers on the *City of Paris* speak in the highest terms of his unassuming manner and courtesy during the voyage. The steamer stopped at the dock but an hour. She should be at New-York quite early on Tuesday morning.

GETTYSBURG.

General Meade and Staff Expected—Letters from Ex-Rebel Generals—A Large Gathering of Officers Anticipated.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Aug. 22.—Only a few officers have as yet arrived, but to-morrow noon and evening two railroad trains from different directions will bring hither Major-General MEADE and staff, together with a number of other Generals and subordinate officers formerly attached to the army corps that participated in the battle. Their headquarters will be a tthe Springs Hotel, arrangements having been made there for their entertainment. At least thirty Union Generals and many other officers have acquainted Hon. D. M. MCCONOUGHY, Secretary of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, of their intention to be present for the purpose of marking upon the ground, by enduring memorials of granite, the position and movements of the armies which participated in the battles. The number of ex-rebel Generals will be small, according to present indications.

Business engagements of General R. E. LEE will not, he says, permit him to be present, and General FITZHUGH LEE has forwarded a similar excuse, but adds that any information he possesses will be cheerfully given. Their letters were written more than two weeks ago. General LONGSTREET says that important affairs will detain him at New-Orleans, otherwise he would accept the invitation. General L. R. JOHNSTON writes that, should his professional engagements permit, he will come, and would be glad to furnish the Association with all the information in his possession, believing as he does that a correct account of the position of the troops should be truthfully handed down to posterity. General HEATH promises to be here, with others of his command. He says that his division, under the hill, fired the first shot and participated in the final attack. Major DOUGLASS, Chief of General EWELL's staff, has also accepted the invitation. Other letters have been received from ex-rebel officers. An interesting time is anticipated.

Visitors are constantly arriving. The citizens of Gettysburg are making a display of flags. There will be a military escort to the distinguished officers from the railroad station to their quarters at the Springs. It is thought that the inspection of the various points of the battle-field will not be commenced until Tuesday, and this will occupy several days, thus affording an opportunity to persons who have not already commenced their journey hitherward to reach here and participate in the proceedings.

Departure of Officers and Civilians from New-York for Gettysburg.

To-day is fixed upon for the departure of the officers and soldiers who fought at Gettysburg, to participate in the reunion at that place. A number of officers and civilians left by the 8 o'clock train last evening, but the principal force will go to-day. The military *cortége* will be headed by Generals Slocum, Wright, Newton, Howe, Brewster, Stannard, Leonard, Benedict, Webb, Tilton, Martin, Ingalls, Hunt, Ward, Graham, Carr, Lock, Tremain, Hall, Dickinson, Greene, Devereux, Shaler, Neill, Gates, Fowler, Robinson, and, it is expected, General (Professor) Eustis, of Cambridge, and General (Governor) Chamberlain, of Maine, and others. These Generals will be accompanied by their staff, field and line officers, and in several instances full regimental delegations from their old commands. JAMES WALKER, Esq., the historical painter, will be one of the party. Generals SLOCUM, GRAHAM, STANNARD and others will be accompanied by their wives and friends. An erroneous impression prevails that the affair is wholly a military reunion. The probabilities are that there will be more civilians present than officers of the army. A large force from the newspaper offices will also be present, consisting mainly of old war correspondents.

The Pacific Railroads—Meeting of the Government Commission.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The final Commission on the part of the United States Government to inspect the Union and Central Pacific Railroads will meet at Omaha to-morrow, and proceed thence to Sacramento, examining the work in all its parts. The Commission consists of General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, New-York; Mr. FULTON, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; General BOYD, Kentucky; General WINSLOW, Iowa; and General COMSTOCK, late of General GRANT's staff.

WASHINGTON.

Insecurity of the Locks of Safes and Vaults—Deaths from the Excessive Heat—The Democratic Nominations in Wyoming Territory—Colored Office-Holders in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 22.

A short time ago Mr. JAMES SARGENT, of Rochester, N. Y., wrote to Mr. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, that the Government locks were not worth anything and that he could pick any one of them. No attention was paid to the communication further than to express doubts of SARGENT's ability to do anything of the kind. The recent robberies, however, of the Ocean and other banks excited some apprehension and SARGENT was asked to come to Washington. Yesterday he was permitted to experiment in Mr. MULLETT's room on a patent combination lock. He opened it in an hour and twelve minutes. The second time he opened a similar lock in twelve minutes. Mr. SPINNER was immediately informed of the result, but was not convinced until the experiment was repeated. The process of opening the lock is exceedingly simple.

The weather was intensely hot to-day. Five persons died suddenly within the last twelve hours from the effects of the heat; among them CHARLES SCHECK, a prominent druggist of Philadelphia, who dropped dead as he was entering the cars on his way home.

COLORED OFFICE-HOLDERS IN BALTIMORE.

Hon. JOHN L. THOMAS, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, accompanied by WM. CALLOW, Esq., Supervisor FULTON, and other internal revenue officials, made an official visit to the principal light-houses on the Chesapeake Bay, on Saturday last. All the men appointed to these positions by Mr. THOMAS served in the late war. Fifteen colored men are now employed in the Baltimore Custom-house. No colored man ever held an official position in Baltimore previous to the 4th of last March. Mr. THOMAS made the first colored appointment in Baltimore.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN WYOMING.

The information from Wyoming is to the effect that the Democrats recently nominated for the Legislature there three ex-rebel officers, who are represented to be intensely and bitterly hostile to Union and Republicanism.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL returns here to-morrow. He has almost entirely recovered from the effects of his late accident, although he will not be able to use his arm for many weeks to come.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, has arrived in town, accompanied by several of his followers. They speak in very severe terms of the office-holders who supported SENTER in the late election, and threaten that they will leave nothing undone to secure their removal. Supervisor EMERY, of Tennessee, is also in town.

FIRES.

Large Fire in Rochester, N. Y.—Burning of the Old Rochester House Block—Fire in Utica.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A destructive fire occurred in this city this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The old Rochester House block, on Exchange-street, was totally destroyed. It was occupied by LUTHER, GORDON & CO. as a planing mill, and by WHITING & DOTY, sash makers. Nearly one million feet of pine lumber in the yard adjoining was destroyed. The loss to GORDON & CO. is $40,000, with an insurance of $5,000; WHITING & DOTY lose $5.000; insured for $2,500. LAMBERTON & MACK, owners of the building, lose $5,000, and have no insurance. The cause of the fire was accidental.

UTICA, Aug. 22.—The tannery of EDWARD M. HARTER, of this city, was injured by fire this morning to the extent of $6,000; insured for $2,000.

Fight and Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 22.—A difficulty occurred this afternoon at a restaurant in the suburbs of the city between a party of men, in which LEWIS MATTEE was badly beaten by JOHN CHAMBERS. MATTEE left the place and subsequently returned with his brother AUGUST and a friend, when the party assaulted CHAMBERS. LEWIS MATTEE struck CHAMBERS with a stone weighing ten pounds, crushing out his brains and causing instant death. All the parties were arrested.

Attempted Wife Murder in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—MARTIN MCGUIRE, a laborer, attempted to murder his wife this forenoon by cutting her throat. The two had quareled about some property which they owned in common. Mrs. MCGUIRE is alive this evening, and there are hopes that she will recover. Her husband walked leisurely away after committing the deed, and is still at large.

The Minnesota Crops—Favorable Harvesting Weather.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The weather in Minnesota remains favorable for harvesting, which is progressing with great rapidity. Much less damage than was first feared was done by the late storms, and but little complaint is heard from blight. The surplus crop will reach the former estimates of twenty millions of bushels, mostly No. 1.

Two Months in Jail for Pulling a Man's Nose.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 21.

Judge SCUDDER, in the Superior Criminal Court this morning, rendered his decision in the matter of the Commonwealth against DANIEL S. CURTIS, who was accused of assault and battery against J. M. CHURCHILL, and had appealed from the lower Court. Judge SCUDDER remarked that the position of the defendant at the bar, together with all the surrounding circumstances of the case, seemed to warrant the Court to take time to consider all the facts before imposing sentence. The evidence in the case was then recapitulated, and the social standing of both the complainant and defendant briefly considered. The law points involved in the case were then eliminated. The Court observed that the matter of private injury belonged to another tribunal, but in this matter it was the Commonwealth that was concerned, and the penalty in the case so far as possible should be in proportion to the offence committed. The defendant pleaded *noto contendere*, but that act of retraction did not justify or lessen the nature of the crime committed. The object of punishment is for the prevention of crime. The manner of punishment was stated; and all of which were embodied in a sentence in a spirit of exact justice. No person should be punished to excess for the benefit of others, yet that punishment should be in proportion to the offence committed and the character of the defendant carefully considered at the same time. Different modes of punishment have different effects on different individuals. What would be a punishment to one person might not be to another. A short term of imprisonment might prove more of a punishment to one man than a long term would to another man; and a small fine might be heavy to one individual, and a large fine no punishment to another individual. The Court then alluded to the position assumed, and still assumed by the defendant, in making the assault to defend his honor, which he believed had been insulted.

That, however, had nothing to do with the Court, and it was not proper for it to discuss it, for if the assault was justifiable defendant might assume to have a right to repeat the assault. The law has only to deal with the individual. And social position and intelligence should be no excuse for the acts of the defendant. On the contrary, they only aggravate the matter. In conclusion, the Court said it was at a loss to find any excuse, justification or extenuation in the matter, and there was no reason why the defendant at the bar should be treated any differently than any other party under like circumstances; and therefore the Court saw no reason why the punishment of the Court below was not correct and why not demanded to answer the ends of public justice.

Judge SCUDDER then imposed sentence, which was that the defendant, DANIEL S. CURTIS, be imprisoned in the common jail for the term of two months.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Rumors of Negotiations for Cuban Independence—The Necessity of Spain to Sell the Island.

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

When we ventured, a short time ago, to conclude our remarks on the relations between Spain and Cuba by a hint as to the expediency of a compromise between two foes, neither of whom had anything to hope from a prolongation of hostilities, we only gave utterance to a conviction springing from our impartial survey of the case, without claiming the least knowledge as to any transaction of the nature we recommended being actually in contemplation. Since then, however, rumors have been afloat, grounded, we suppose, on something more solid than our original speculation, inducing a belief that negotiations for a cession of Cuba have been for more than two months, and still are, pending. Spain, it is stated, is not unwilling to part with that island, and with the rest of her West India possessions, "for a consideration." The price she sets upon those colonies is put down at a round sum of £40,000,000, and she has already received offers to the extent of £15,000,000 and £20,000,000. The scheme, it is added, consists in opening a subscription among the wealthiest classes in Cuba to raise the sum required to redeem their island from Spanish thraldom and to constitute it into an independent State. The Government at Washington would take upon itself the stipulation of the terms of the contract, and give security for its fulfillment. The manœuvres by which so complicated a piece of business would have to be brought to a happy and speedy termination could not remain long a secret, nor could they get wind without raising such an uproar as might considerably mar, without, however, averting the ultimate issue. "The rumor of the intended sale of Cuba," we are told, "has excited great discontent in the Spanish army," while, on the other hand, "the Cuban Junta (at New-York) have formally protested against the proposed purchase." This is entirely according to precedent. The Spanish army is in honor bound to shed the last drop of its blood to enforce the right of the Crown of Castile to the "Pearl of the Antilles," and the Cuban Junta, as representatives of the insurgent cause in the island, are justified in contending that the emancipation of a people should be wrought out with steel, and not with gold. But, between the military punctilio of the former and the patriotic fanaticism of the latter, there are the interests of both countries and of their inhabitants to be consulted; and, above the mere impulse of passion, there ought to be the control of sound reason. If it can be proved, as is, indeed, evident, that a separation of the colony from the mother country is an unavoidable and by no means remote consummation, it seems the height of madness to carry on hostilities fraught with ruin to the other side.

Independently of her arduous enterprise in subjugating Cuba, Spain has such desperately hard work on hand as may well task her strength beyand its not very extensive limits. No revolution ever more miserably collapsed from sheer impotence than the movement which, nearly a twelvemonth ago, hurled Queen ISABELLA from her throne. A bad Government was, at that crisis, overthrown by a small fraction of the nation: but the nation has ever since been unable to substitute another Government in the place of the fallen one. General IZQUIERDO, the Captain-General of Madrid, and one of the leaders of the September *pronunciamiento*, formally intimates to the Ministry that unless a King is elected, he will resign his office, "despairing of the Revolution." The mere proclamation of a King, however, would not bring about the cure of the evil. The sovereign might "reign," but there would still be the same lack of a man to "govern." Of all the men placed, by the late change, at the head of the Spanish Administration, General PRIM alone was credited with sufficient energy, yet hopeless corruption appears to have been discovered in his own military department. The necessity for the promotion of so-called "deserving patriots," and the anxiety to muster devoted partisans about the Government, have led to an indiscriminate lavishness of patronage which has raised ill-will in the army, while it has lowered its tone. People have been distracted of late by alarms about Carlist disturbances, the defection of garrisons, the mutinous bearing of the artillery and engineer corps. What, however, constitutes the Government's weakness equally baffles the efforts of the Opposition. It is the complete apathy and supineness of the nation in Spain that gives the army all its ascendency. The expulsion of the Queen has led to no innovation whatever on that point. It has only effected the substitution of PRIM for O'DONNELL or NARVAEZ. For the sake of peace, it is desirable that whoever has power should retain it. But PRIM's policy under difficulties cannot be said greatly to differ from that of the Marshals, his predecessors. Like them, he shoots, he transports, he goes back to the most murderous edicts of 1821 for a sufficiently stringent martial law. In other respects it would be difficult to point to any step in advance made by revolutionized Spain, either in the theory or in the practice of Government. And yet, improvident and helpless as PRIM's Government may be, it can safely be proclaimed the best that Spain could have under present circumstances; and its chances of improvement lie in the power it may have of directing all its energies to domestic organization and reform, undisturbed by foreign or colonial complications. But strip such a Government of its best troops by sending them on distant expeditions, drain its resources for an internecine struggle with a kindred race, and then tell us whether any amount of genius, character, or good will can raise its members to a level with the difficulties of their situation.

On the other hand, there is in Cuba an insurrection which could never rely on its own strength either for a successful, or even for a sustained effort. An island intended by Nature for an Eden, turned by civil strife into a field of blood, has become the rendezvous of adventurers, interested not in the issue of the contest one way or another, but simply in its indefinite prolongation. Without the fillibusters, Cuba would have lain forever in its helpless prostration. With the fillibusters, it can never work out its regeneration; but neither will it ever be brought back to that state of quiescence which is necessary for its prosperity. The many political and social knots, of which time and reason ought to have brought about the solution, are cut by the sword of a party warfare unexampled for its ruthlessness in the annals of mankind. The slaves, whom a provident law ought to prepare for gradual emancipation, are roused into a mutiny which will insure their own as well as their masters' downfall. Yet one season more of the exploits of CESPEDES, QUESADA, and JORDAN, and Cuba will cease to be an apple of discord either for her own people or for aliens; and, if admitted into the American Union, it will take rank with some of those ravaged Southern States whose restoration to something like their former existence constitutes the great problem of American policy.

Under such circumstances we need not wonder that PRIM should have listened to the first proposals of a bargain which, without compromising the honor of Spain, procured for her, besides a relief from heavy sacrifices, the gain of considerable material advantages. Again and again, from their places in the Cortes, with that Spanish frankness which characterizes them, the present rulers have declared, in the midst of a consciously silent Assembly, that "the loss of Cuba was but a question of time." The most fanatical member of the Opposition is well aware that all the exertions of Spain can only temporarily crush, but not permanently subdue, the rebellious spirit of the colony. It must take no little frantic enthusiasm to advise the continuance of a conflict in which during the last eight months so many thousands of Spain's best soldiers and so many millions of Spain's scanty dollars have been wasted in vain. Were the mother country to be quit of the colony without the least compensation, *Te Deums* for the happy riddance might well be sung in every church throughout the Peninsula. But if a large sum—say only £15,000,000 or £20,000,000—is to be got into the bargain, if Cuba, which is so much worse than useless, is to supply Spain with the means of confronting her most urgent financial difficulties, and to enable her to live from day to day, till a Government can be installed capable of giving her resources a full development, the Spaniards cannot be too thankful. Out of the many blows which adverse fortune has dealt to that long-suffering nation, this severing of one of the last links which bound it to the destinies of its Transatlantic possessions would have done it not only no real harm, but have been a most welcome deliverance. The last French campaign in Mexico ought to have made it manifest that there is neither honor nor profit to gain for the Powers of the old Continent by meddling with the affairs of the new. Those who have no open accounts there had better try no new ventures, and those who have ought to deem themselves fortunate if allowed to wind them up on the first opportunity.

SPAIN.

The Complicity of the Clergy in the Carlist Movement.

Madrid (Aug. 7) Correspondence of the London News.

The complicity of the clergy in the Carlist movement, and the fact that not one single Bishop or Archbishop has as yet lifted up a protesting voice or addressed any pastoral letter to his flock enjoining submission and obedience to the powers that be, has been the topic of much remark in Spanish society, and has at last attracted the attention of the Government. I have before said that Señor ZORILLA, the present Minister of Grace and Justice, is a man of too advanced and liberal ideas to stand any nonsense from what some of the orators of the Cortes have called "the theocratic power." In to-day's *Gazette* he reads the clergy a lesson which, if they have any feeling or sensitiveness at all, ought to make them blush for very shame that public events should have rendered such an open rebuke necessary. It is in the shape of an "exposition," or "representation" from the Minister to the Regent, followed by a decree from the latter, issued by accord with the Council of Ministers. The importance of this document tempts me to translate it for your readers entire:

MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE.

To His Highness the Regent:

SEÑOR: With true sorrow, the Spanish nation witnesses the doleful spectacle which a respectable class of the State (fortunately, not all) are offering in the present circumstances, who ought to limit themselves in fulfillment of their high ministry, to observe in their acts the true and healing doctrine which has so much distinguished the Church in all times, and to be nuncios of peace, examples of meekness, gentleness, and obedience to the legitimate powers. Instead of this, the class referred to ignite with unheard-of and criminal boldness the torch of discord, to fire up later on the fields of the Peninsula, and to convert them into bloody ruins by the insatiable ambition, the covetousness and the impetuous fury of the enemies of our liberties. Wheresoever these have displayed their banner proclaiming tyranny and reaction there has been seen the noble figure of the Catholic priest changed into a paladin of worldly interests, and his rigid garments into the uniform suitable to the hardships of war. This struggle of some ministers of the altar with the spirit of modern times certainly does not take its origin in the disdain or the provocations of the Government of the nation. So far from this, the men who compose it have rendered a tribute of veneration and respect to this important class of the country, and have been the first to deplore the unflattering situation in which some dioceses are found relative to the fulfillment of their ecclesiastical obligations. There is not one single prelate who can with reason affirm that his observations on this point have passed unheeded, but, on the contrary, they have been followed by the opportune endeavor with the sincere and laudable proposal to attend to them, though the precarious situation of the public treasury has sometimes permitted them not to be realized. On the other hand, the scantiness of means which the clergy suffer cannot be so much as it appears, when it is notorious that, with some righteous exceptions, they have contributed powerfully, not only with their counsels and excitations, but also with their material resources, to the realization of the loan opened to raise means to facilitate the triumph of the Carlist cause. How very repugnant and Anti-Christian this attitude of a part of the Spanish clergy is it is not necessary to set forth, inasmuch as public opinion condemns it with reason and truth; and the Government are placed in the necessity of manifesting and demonstrating to the nation the firmness and the energy with which they are disposed to repress all tendencies to reaction in the political course inaugurated by the revolution of September, and to punish with severity those who endeavor to combat the reforms consigned in the political code which has originated in the national will. Now, less than ever, is there excuse for attempts to disturb public peace and tranquillity, inasmuch as all legal ways are open, and individual and collective manifestations of thought sanctioned as legitimate. They are wanting in reason, and even in pretext, who place themselves in open and armed hostility against an order of things founded on the best of all rights, on the amplest of all bases, the indisputable principle of the sovereignty of the nation. Before adopting dispositions of certain gravity in relation to the difficult circumstances in which the enemies of the actual situation have placed the country, the Government have observed a great prudence, notwithstanding that they had exact knowledge of the war without truce, which from the pulpit, and in all parts a great number of priests had declared, who were, more than other men, called to temper the restless and fiery impulse of human passions by the sacred character with which they were invested. The Government do not repent having observed this tolerance, though it has given occasion to the censures of a considerable part of the nation, who in their impatience desired them long ago to adopt an attitude which should put an end to such machinations. On the contrary, they consider they have now filled the measure of long-suffering. They have the satisfaction of having guarded all the respect and all the consideration which a class so venerable merit, thus feeling themselves in consequence fortified to traverse in all its extension the line which unites the duties of their charge, the principle of authority, and the public interests, of which they ought to be the zealous guardians. It is, therefore, necessary, in order to maintain the lustre and the dignity of the clergy themselves, and to watch over the security of the State, to restrain and punish those ecclesiastics who, abusing their high ministry, endeavor to subject us to the horrors of a disastrous civil war. The Government would already have employed the proper means to assure this, if they had not suspected that some would have attributed their adoption to fear or weakness, raised as there was the rebel pennon in various Provinces of Spain. For this reason they have waited, full of confidence, the destruction and rout of the factious, and as this seems now to have taken place in all parts, the occasion has arrived to realize their decided proposition. To the end, therefore, to fulfill so important an object, now that the political and administrative organization of the country do not permit of the reproduction of the depositions of other epochs dictated on analagous occasions, the Minister who subscribes in accord with the Council of Ministers has the honor to submit to the approbation of your Highness the annexed project of decree.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORRILLA,
Minister of Grace and Justice.

MADRID, Aug. 4, 1869.

DECREE.

In view of what the Minister of Grace and Justice has proposed to me, in accord with the Council of Ministers—I decree as follows:—Article 1. That the very reverend archbishops and reverend bishops be exhorted, and in their own name to verify it, to give immediate circumstantial account to the Government, as is their duty, of all the ecclesiastics of their respective dioceses, who have abandoned their churches, and who have bound themselves to combat the political situation created by the Cortes Constituyentes. Article 2. That they shall in the same manner charge the very reverend archbishops and reverend bishops that they give information immediately after having knowledge of this decree and without admission of delay or excuse, respecting the canonical and public measures they have adopted during the period of separation and abandonment of the said rebel priests, not only with the view of correcting and restraining them, but also of repairing the grave scandal produced in their dioceses by such disloyal and inconsiderate conduct. The Government reserve to themselves in view of the information thus to be given by the prelates to the Minister of Grace and Justice, to adopt the provisional judgments they may see fit. Article 3. It being notorious that many clergy excite the simple minds of some people against the laws and decisions voted by the Cortes, as also against the orders directed by me for their fulfillment, the very reverend archbishops, reverend bishops and ecclesiastical governors must circulate in their respective dioceses, within the precise term of eight days, a brief pastoral edict, in which they shall exhort their flocks to obey the constituted authorities. The said prelates are to remit without loss of time a copy of this pastoral to the office of the Minister of Grace and Justice. Article 4. The very reverend archbishops and reverend bishops are also to be charged to withdraw the licenses of confession and preaching from these priests notoriously disaffected who have not ceased to ostensibly manifest an attitude contrary to the constitutional regimen. Article 5. The Government will give account of the present decree to the Cortes.

Given in San Ildefonso, 5th August, 1869.

FRANCISCO SERRANO,
Regent of the Kingdom.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Scandal in Regard to the Australian Presents.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 9.

Letters and newspapers from Victoria help to explain the general disgust of all classes in that part of the world at the item of £3,500 charged in the English estimates for the Duke of EDINBURGH's presents. In themselves the articles, so far as they have been publicly acknowledged, appear to have been of a very paltry kind. Their only value in the eyes of the recipients was that they came from the Queen's son as a personal gift, and this value is lost when it is known that they were paid for by the British tax-payer. Moreover, when all the presents to officials and other public persons are reckoned up, only a fraction of the £3,500 is accounted for, and a member of the Legislative Assembly has given notice of a motion for an inquiry, in order to discover who received the bulk of the gifts. In short, the view of the Victorians is this—if the presents were to be paid for by the mother country they should have been bestowed openly, and on public grounds alone, and should, moreover, have been handsome, and worth having. If they were merely personal gifts to intimate private acquaintances, then the Duke should have paid for them himself, especially as he accepted a large quantity of costly articles in return. Meanwhile, the Indian Government is perplexed to decide what rule shall be laid down as to the Duke's presents in India. The Queen, it is said, forbids him either to give or accept anything; but this will seem very strange to the native Princes, who cannot dissociate friendship and respect from offerings. The proper course, it seems to us, would be to adopt the ordinary rule of the Indian service, that all gifts received in an official capacity should be surrendered to the Government, who, on the other hand, should provide the articles to be given in return.

SAXONY.

Further Particulars of the Fearful Colliery Accident.

Dresden (Aug. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

Early on Monday morning last intelligence was received here that at a short distance from this city upward of 400 men had fallen victims to a terrific colliery accident. At first it was hoped the numbers were considerably exaggerated, but it is now nearly certain that the figures will prove even greater, 420 or more being absent from the roll-call on Tuesday.

The following are the details as exact as it is possible to arrive at them during the consternation caused by this sad calamity. On Monday morning at 5 o'clock, a shock like that of an earthquake alarmed the neighborhood of Potschappel, a pretty little village somewhat resembling Matlock, in Derbyshire, situate about five miles from here among the hills beyond Plauen, and it was immediately surmised that an explosion had occurred in one of the great mines belonging to Baron BURG. Two men were blown out of the shaft by the force of the explosion, but in such fragments as to be altogether unrecognizable. The gas ignited the coal, and for some hours the pit was in flames. At 1 P. M. a man volunteered to descend, notwithstanding several minor shocks had occurred, but when the cage returned to bank he too was gone, nor could he be rescued before 3 P. M. the following day (Tuesday), when he was found insensible and apparently dead some yards from the bottom of the shaft. He has since recovered and states that on first descending he distinctly heard cries for help, but this is generally considered very improbable. Up to Tuesday night only fifteen bodies were recovered. Some were burnt to cinders, others singed black with the explosion, the scene around being past description. The crowds of poor women, some of them having lost three or four of their family, standing in the wildest grief round the pit, hoping against hope that their loved ones might still be rescued alive, the heartbreaking sobs of the children, and the sterner grief of the men, made the scene agonizing in the extreme.

On Wednesday morning I went early to the spot and found that although fifty bodies had been recovered and were placed in a neighboring shed for recognition. *En route* thither I met cart after cart carrying away one or two coffins and two large vans loaded with empty shells for the reception of the bodies as they were brought to bank. I saw altogether thirty corpses, and their state defies description. Here a long shapeless black mass, which the miners told you was one of their comrades, but in which it was difficult to recognize the slightest likeness to humanity—here one had his head blown off, there one his arm, one lay on his bed of leaves with his face split open, another as though much bruised by the coal falling on him. The sad work of recognition was proceeded with with as much dispatch as possible, and the bodies were then placed in their shells and their names written on the lid in chalk. A shriek in yon corner would tell of a mother recognizing her son or a wife her husband lying among the long row of unsightly corpses, while the plaintive wail throughout told of a far wider spread grief. I conversed with one of the miners who had just come up, and he said the labor of recovery must be very slow, (about one body every three hours,) as the sides of the mine had fallen in, and they had to work the coal away. In most cases they found the men lying under the sides of the mine, some buried in coal, others on whom the coal had fallen, and then burnt up. One was found near the mouth of the farthest shaft hardly injured at all, and as he lay in the shed he formed a striking contrast to his companions, being extremely white and well dressed. The appearance of the few recovered seems to indicate that most of them must have been killed from suffocation, being much swollen in the face, and nearly all bleeding considerably at the nose, only a few (at present) being much burnt with the explosion.

Two men work at a time at each end, the two shafts being quite three hundred yards separated, but they ceased work at the end nearest the village on Tuesday. Each man as he descends is asked whether he is perfectly willing to go down, and at first mass was held for those who were to descend at the top of the pit. The depth is 330 French metres, and the colliery is situated at the top of a considerable elevation, commanding a splendid view of Dresden and the valley of the Elbe. The trains daily pour hundreds out at the hitherto quiet little station, and the pit and its environs are guarded by a company of soldiers and Police agents. The King, it is said, has given 500 thalers (about £75) toward the relief of the destitute poor. It seems very improvident, but the miners here only use the open lamp, so they are altogether unprotected from the effects of gas, &c. They also descended when searching for the bodies smoking cigars, but I heard the doctors had told them to do so on account of the horrible smell below.

Among the many distressing cases one hears of one alone I will mention—that of a poor girl traveling in the same carriage with a friend of mine, who had lost her father, two brothers, and a step-brother, her whole family being swept off in one day. One should be thankful this accident happened when it did, if accident there must needs have been, for the *Fogelwese*, the annual feast of the Saxons, held at Dresden night and day for one week, had attracted many others who would otherwise have met the same sad fate as their fellows. There is great difficulty in obtaining details, but this is unavoidable, owing to the rigor with which the soldiers are bound to keep the public back in order not to interfere with the progress of the search. I was fortunate enough to be there early, and the soldiers passed me through, which enabled me to take a minute view of everything; but the scene is one so sad, so heartrending, so agonizing, with the plain, outspoken anguish of the bereaved around you, that he must be a hard-hearted man indeed who can survey the catastrophe unmoved. For me it will be one lifelong remembrance.

BANDITTI IN GREECE.

Terrible Condition of the Kingdom—Brigandage Rampant in Country and City.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 9.

It was thought to be a service of danger five and twenty years ago to coast the barren shores of the Morea in a sailing vessel. The Greek pirates were tolerably certain not to lose the opportunity, when the ship was becalmed, of attempting to land her, and, if they were successful in the attack, it was no uncommon thing with them, as soon as the work of plunder was over, to murder all hands on board, and finally to sink the vessel, so that no trace might be left of the deed of darkness. If in these days piracy has diminished on the coast, brigandage is still rampant on the mainland.

While the young King is quietly indulging his taste for velocipedes at Corfu, events are happening in and about his capital which would shame a far less civilized age than this. If the Greek banditti of the present day do not massacre their victims, it is only because a more refined system of villany has taught them that it is unwise to do so. Should you have the misfortune to be taken, you are too valuable to be treated otherwise than well, and provided you are prepared to "rough it," and to make long marches on foot, you are tolerably sure of fair entertainment at the hands of your captors till the arrival of your ransom sets you free. It is positively unsafe to venture unarmed outside the town of Athens. If without an escort you venture to make an excursion even as far as Eleusis, it is at your own risk that you do so—the British Embassy will not be responsible for your safety. The peasants working in the fields are armed to the teeth, and not a vehicle passes on the road without being prepared for a state of siege. Very recently the son of a coffee-house keeper was carried off from his father's door at a village in the neighborhood of Eleusis, and 1,000 francs was obtained for his ransom. This, by the way, is a small sum compared with the £1,000 which is said to have been obtained for the ransom of one of our countrymen a year or two ago.

Nor is it outside the capital alone that the banditti ply their trade. A grocer and two butchers carried off from Athens have lately been among the number of the redeemed. The expedients of the brigands have for a while relieved the monotony of this proverbially dull city. The *sages-femmes* have offered them a fair harvest. More than one instance has occurred in which these worthy people have been decoyed by disguised brigands calling them to the assistance of women who did not require their offices. The consequences have been disastrous for the *sages-femmes*, for as these women are usually supposed to have collected some money, the ransom demanded for their liberation has been comparatively large. A doctor of some eminence in Athens narrowly escaped captivity only a week or two ago. He was awakened at night by the visit of some men, in the dress of ordinary citizens, who entreated him to accompany them to the house of a patient whom he was known to be attending. The physician declined to believe that the lady, whom he had left convalescent only a few hours before, required his immediate assistance, and positively refused to leave his bed and enter the carriage which had been thoughtfully provided for him. His disturbers were therefore forced to go away without him, and he discovered next morning that his patient was still progressing favorably and had not sent for him.

If the traveler crosses the Isthmus of Corinth, he will see soldiers crouching at every few yards, since, if only for the sake of commerce, this part of the country must be protected, while his baggage will be preceded and followed by an armed escort. The Greek villagers have good reasons for fearing the vengeance of the brigands, and will not risk the devastation of their homes and their lives by giving information against them. The saddest feature in the whole history is that one who is high in authority in the kingdom is constantly named as conniving in this shameless system of villany. The people do not hesitate to tell you that brigandage is not put down because this dignitary—sprung from a brigand's race himself—will have it so. Foiled in her intrigues in Candia, Greece may be said to have now turned her eyes to the European Provinces of Turkey. Greek schools are becoming widely spread, but in their establishment the Turk sees a political rather than an educational propaganda. Greece, however, may rest assured that no ambitious designs on the part of a country which cannot maintain internal order will meet with countenance from the Western Powers of Europe.

BISHOP COXE.

His Annual Address—The Disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Ecumenical Council.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Western New-York was held at Christ Church, in Rochester, on Wednesday. Bishop COXE read his annual address. He said that since the division of the diocese his toil had been greater than ever, and the past year was one of the most difficult periods of his life, by reason of the necessary changes and of the perplexing cares with regard to Hobart and De Vaux Colleges. He spoke of the Diocese of Central New-York, saying that its prospects were most favorable, and that it had a Bishop in every way competent to the task which had been imposed upon him. He made a report of the number of and changes in the clergy; gave an account of the condition of Hobart and De Vaux Colleges; denounced the visionary theories of woman's rights, which would reduce them to the level of mere citizens; condemned the appropriations given by New-York State for the support of monks and nuns, after the conventual system had been rejected by Italy, Austria and Spain; ridiculed the proposed Ecumenical Council as a thing utterly beyond the power of the Pope to convene; applauded the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the extinction of COLENSO, Bishop of Natal; said that the Ritualism and Puritanism of the Church embraced only an insignificant number, and were fast dying out; gave some excellent advice to the clergy and the laity in their mutual relations, and closed by mentioning his approaching departure for Europe to recruit his health. We quote the following from the address verbatim:

The Church, then, sound at heart, and equally removed from Popery and Puritanism, represents in America the undying principle of Catholicity. It is the American part of the Church which Jesus founded on a Rock, and which continues, by Apostolic succession, the identical society He established in the earth after He rose from the dead. Hitherto our countrymen have chosen to be ignorant of these matters, and to sneer at what they have taken no pains to understand. But events are close at hand which will make them think. Popery presses upon them with its delusive pretensions and unscrupulous political machinery; Puritanism is losing its prestige of superior piety and evangelical purity; Rationalism is destroying the vitality of many sects which have hitherto "had a name to live;" and political and fanatical issues are scattering the forces of popular religion. Even its great gatherings and apparent utilities cannot bear analyzing. They shake hands on platforms, but they part to bite and devour one another. They are getting up new translations of the Bible, and destroying all ideas of a ministry by admitting females to be preachers. They are more and more confounding their confusion.

I take no pleasure in speaking thus of the lack of organic life in large bodies of our fellow Christians, in which are some of the purest followers of the Lord Jesus, that live. But of these very Christians thousands feel and lament just what I am pointing out. If we were more consistent and more active in good works, they would flock to us "as doves to their windows." But, alas! we are far from being what we should be. Our enemies make the most of our faults, proclaim our disgraces, and circulate the most senseless rumors about our condition and our prospects. So thoroughly is the American people ignorant of our real history and indifferent to all the grand historic facts of which we are witnesses and keepers, that for the present we cannot look for the increase and prosperity for which nothing less than the coming religious revolution can open the way. For a time, then, our strength is to be found "in quietness and confidence," in "strengthening the things that remain," and in studying to conform ourselves more and more to the scriptural pattern of "first love" and "first works." Oh! for more holy living—more of the power of the Gospel manifested in our life and conversation.

My brethren of the Orthodox Catholic Church of America, for such is your real character, and such is precisely what is meant by the terms "Protestant Episcopal," you have world-wide relations and interests which are, at this moment, becoming more and more important to you, and to your children. We profess to believe in "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," and our faith in this respect must now become more and more practical. The whole world is moving, the Church of God, in every part, is moving under the influence of His Holy Spirit. If I had the time, I should feel it my duty to speak to you largely on these points. I shall reserve what I wish to say, however, for a pastoral letter, which, if life be spared, I propose to address to you before long. You ought to watch and to understand your epoch. Our journalists and their foreign correspondents have never made the Church a study, and hence they "darken counsel by words without knowledge in nearly all they write about ecclesiastical affairs. The disestablishment of the Irish Church; what does it mean? Why, simply this: that the Orthodox Catholic Church of Ireland, its historic Church, the Church of St. Patrick and of St. Columba, that Church from which the simple and ignorant Irish peasantry have been beguiled by a modern and intrusive Popish mission, but to which they will now begin to return; that Church is emancipated and placed where God meant His Church to stand, free from Kings and free from Popes, just where the Nicene Church stood, and just where we stand. They have robbed her and despoiled her, but what of it? It is a small price to pay for freedom; and God grant that the Irish Bishops may feel and understand their glorious liberty, and henceforth assert their apostleship in the spirit of Cyprian and Athanasius, and of the old time before them.

So as to the east and west of Europe. A weak Pontiff at Rome has been led to summon a Council to which he vainly endeavors to fix the credit of being "Ecumenical." He has done a very foolish thing for his own ideas, but God has already overruled it for the most glorious awakening of the true Catholic spirit, the spirit of the creed and the gospel. The Oriental Bishops, Greek, Armenian and Russian, have spoken in tones worthy of the ancient Sees, rebuking the Pontiff for his presumption and reminding him that no Ecumenical Council was ever summoned by a Bishop of Rome. But, thank God, a council of the Trent Bishops has been called, and God grant that they may assemble. PIUS the Ninth seems born to break down the Trent system by working it to death. He will drive Europe into a reformation by his efforts to fasten the shackles of the Middle Ages on the full-grown limbs of the Church of the Nineteenth Century. Brethren, let your prayers go up to God, continually and unitedly, for the whole Church of Christ; and pray for the Bishops now about to meet at Rome, that the Holy Spirit may indeed come down upon them. Then we shall see a different result from that which is intended, for "where the spirit of the Lord is there is liberty."

Andrew Johnson and the Slaves of Tennessee.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, Aug. 20.

Mr. JOHNSON called our attention to our misinformation as to his statements in reference to freeing the slaves of Tennessee. He does not claim, as he stated to us, that he said he freed them by authority of Mr. LINCOLN, nor under, nor by authority of the Constitution; but that by the broad, inherent right which God gave to every man to own and control himself, the slaves in Tennessee were no longer slaves. His language, in his 4th of April speech in this city, is: "I myself proclaimed that slavery no longer existed in Tennessee; that every man was free by the inherent principles in him."

A Man's Life Saved by a Dog.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 20.

Yesterday morning, Officers THOMAS and LENDORMI were attracted to the track of the Peru Railroad, near the corner of Noble and Market streets, by the peculiar actions and barking of a little dog. Following it to the track, they found its owner lying on the track, fast asleep, where he had laid down while intoxicated. If he had not been found and awakened, the train, which came along a few moments later, would have killed him. The dog was almost frantic in his efforts to attract the attention of the officers, and seemed overjoyed when its master was awakened.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD, OR THE NEW PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By MARK TWAIN. (Samuel L. Clemens.) Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Company.

That curious mixture of the philosopher and man of the world, HORACE WALPOLE, used to say the aforesaid world is a tragedy to those who feel, and a comedy to those who think. According to his view of the subject, Mark Twain must have made his new *Pilgrim's Progress* in a mood of remarkable thoughtfulness, without any strong amount of tragic feeling; for he is always comic, and always saying facetious things, with no great respect for associations and surroundings—laying wagers on the very top of the Pyramid of Cheops, cracking jokes in the Coliseum, and making the entry into Jerusalem with a hilarity not abated in any perceptible degree. In 1867 he joined the party making the very grand tour by means of the *Quaker City*, Captain DUNCAN, and *did* every place of ancient or modern celebrity marked in the programme of the journey. Having returned home, he incubated his work for a year, and now publishes one of the most curious and popularly attractive of our modern books of travel; written in a very taking and off-hand style, tending a good deal to caricature, but at the same time describing things fairly enough for general recognition. He adopts the Horatian maxim about telling the truth in a laughing manner; and perhaps his best way of illustrating and brightening up such a commonplace traveler's theme and beaten thoroughfare was to make light of it. When he comes to Venice, which people at a distance contemplate through the poetic atmosphere of SHAKESPEARE, BYRON and the rest, he is taken aback and indeed taken in by his first gondolier, in a sort of hearse, who begins to sing a *barcarola*:

"I stood it a little while. Then I said: 'Now, here, Roderigo Gonzales Michael Angelo, I'm a pilgrim, and I'm a stranger, but I am not going to have my feelings lacerated by any such caterwauling as that. If that goes on one of us has got to take water. It is enough that my cherished dreams of Venice have been blighted forever as to the romantic gondola and the gorgeous gondolier; this system of destruction shall go no further; I will accept the hearse, under protest, and you may fly your flag of truce in peace, but here I register a dark and bloody oath that you shan't sing. Another yelp, and overboard you go."

So much for his comic way—which is a rather broad one, with an air of grand extravagance, but for all that very laughter-compelling. Another phase of his style is shown in such descriptions as the following. It is a Venetian feast of gondolas:

"There was a *fête*—a grand *fête* in honor of some saint who had been instrumental in checking the cholera three hundred years ago, and all Venice was abroad on the water. It was no common affair, for the Venetians did not know how soon they might need the saint's services again, now that the cholera was spreading everywhere. So in one vast space—say a third of a mile wide and two miles long—were collected two thousand gondolas, and every one of them had from two to ten, twenty and even thirty colored lanterns suspended about it, and from four to a dozen occupants. Just as far as the eye could reach, these painted lights were massed together—like a vast garden of many-colored flowers, except that these blossoms were never still; they were ceaselessly gliding in and out, and mingling together, and seducing you into bewildering attempts to follow their mazy evolutions. Here and there a strong red, green, or blue glare from a rocket that was struggling to get away, splendidly illuminated all the boats around it. Every gondola that swam by us, with its crescents and pyramids and circles of colored lamps hung aloft, and lighting up the faces of the young and the sweet-scented and lovely below, was a picture; and the reflections of those lights, so long, so slender, so numberless, so many-colored and so distorted and wrinkled by the waves, was a picture likewise, and one that was enchantingly beautiful. Many and many a party of young ladies and gentlemen had their state gondolas handsomely decorated, and ate supper on board, bringing their swallow-tailed, white-cravatted varlets to wait upon them, and having their tables tricked out as if for a bridal supper. They had brought along the costly globe lamps from their drawing-rooms, and the lace and silken curtains from the same places, I suppose. And they had also brought pianos and guitars, and they played and sang operas, while the plebeian paper-lanterned gondolas from the suburbs and the back alleys crowded around to stare and listen."

When he arrives at St. Peter's, in Rome, our author gives his own description of the place—not BYRON'S:

"Of course we have been to the monster Church of St. Peter, frequently. I knew its dimensions. I knew it was a prodigious structure. I knew it was just about the length of the Capitol at Washington—say 730 feet. I knew it was 364 feet wide, and consequently wider than the Capitol. I knew that the cross on the top of the dome of the church was 438 feet above the ground, and therefore about a hundred or may be a hundred and twenty-five feet higher than the dome of the Capitol. Thus I had one gauge. I wished to come as near forming a correct idea of how it was going to look, as possible; I had a curiosity to see how much I would err. I erred considerably. St. Peter's did not look nearly so large as the Capitol, and certainly not a twentieth part as beautiful, from the outside.

When we reached the door, and stood fairly within the church, it was impossible to comprehend that it was a very large building. I had to cipher a comprehension of it. I had to ransack my memory for some more similes. St. Peter's is bulky. Its height and size would represent two of the Washington Capitol set one on top of the other—if the Capitol were wider; or two blocks, or two blocks and a half of ordinary buildings set one on top of the other. St. Peter's was that large, but it could and would not look so. The trouble was that everything in it and about it was on such a scale of uniform vastness that there were no contrasts to judge by—none but the people, and I had not noticed them. They were insects. The statues of children holding vases of holy water were immense, according to the tables of figures, but so was everything else around them. The mosaic pictures in the dome were huge, and were made of thousands and thousands of cubes of glass as large as the end of my little finger, but those pictures looked smooth, and gaudy of color, and in good proportion to the dome. Evidently they would not answer to measure by. Away down toward the far end of the church (I thought it was really clear at the far end, but discovered afterward that it was in the centre, under the dome,) stood the thing they called the *baldacchino*—a great bronze pyramidal frame-work like that which upholds a mosquito bar. It only looked like a considerably magnified bedstead—nothing more. Yet I knew it was a good deal more than half as high as Niagara Falls. It was overshadowed by a dome so mighty that its own height was snubbed. The four great square piers or pillars that stand equidistant from each other in the church, and support the roof, I could not work up to their real dimensions by any method of comparison. I knew that the faces of each were about the width of a very large dwelling-house front, (fifty or sixty feet,) and that they were twice as high as an ordinary three-story dwelling, but still they looked small. I tried all the different ways I could think of to compel myself to understand how large St. Peter's was, but with small success. The mosaic portrait of an apostle who was writing with a pen six feet long seemed only an ordinary apostle."

And having given his description of St. Peter's, we may not inappropriately give tht of the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople:

"I do not think much of the Mosque of St Sophia. I suppose I lack appreciation. We will let it go at that. It is the rustiest old barn in heathendom. I believe all the interest that attaches to it comes from the fact that it was built for a Christian church and then turned into a mosque, without much alteration, by the Mohammedan conquerors of the land. They made me take off my boots and walk into the place in my stocking-feet. I caught cold, and got myself so stuck up with a complication of gums, slime and general corruption, that I wore out more than two thousand pair of boot-jacks getting my boots off that night, and even then some Christian hide peeled off with them. I abate not a single boot-jack.

St. Sophia is a colossal church, thirteen or fourteen hundred years old, and unsightly enough to be very, very much older. Its immense dome is said to be more wonderful than St. Peter's, but its dirt is much more wonderful than its dome, though they never mention it. The church has a hundred and seventy pillars in it, each a single piece, and all of costly marbles of various kinds, but they came from ancient temples at Baalbec, Heliopolis, Athens and Ephesus, and are battered, ugly and repulsive. They were a thousand years old when this church was new, and then the contrast must have been ghastly—if JUSTINIAN'S architects did not trim them any. The inside of the dome is figured all over with a monstrous inscription in Turkish characters, wrought in gold mosaic, that looks as glaring as a circus bill; the pavements and the marble balustrades are all battered and dirty! the perspective is marred everywhere by a web of ropes that depend from the dizzy height of the dome, and suspend countless dingy, coarse oil lamps and ostrich-eggs, six or seven feet above the floor. Squatting and sitting in groups, here and there and far and near, were ragged Turks reading books, hearing sermons, or receiving lessons like children, and in fifty places were more of the same sort bowing and straightening up, bowing again and getting down to kiss the earth, muttering prayers the while, and keeping up their gymnastics till they ought to have been tired, if they were not.

Everywhere was dirt, and dust, and dinginess, and gloom; everywhere were signs of a hoary antiquity, but with nothing touching or beautiful about it; everywhere were those groups of fantastic pagans; overhead the gaudy mosaics and the web of lamp-ropes—nowhere was there anything to win one's love or challenge his admiration."

Mark laughs, or seems to laugh, on every page, and the reader often laughs too over his grotesque felicities of speech. He reports part of the Address of the American travelers to the Emperor of Russia:

"We are a handful of private citizens of America, traveling simply for recreation, and unostentatiously, as becomes our unofficial state, &c.;" and he laughs at it thus:

"At all times of the day and night the phraseology of that tiresome address fell upon our ears. Grimy sailors came down out of the foretop placidly announcing themselves as 'a handful of private citizens of America, *traveling simply for recreation* and unostentatiously,' &c.; the coal passers moved to their duties in the profound depths of the ship, explaining the blackness of their faces and their uncouthness of dress, with the reminder that *they* were 'a handful of private citizens, traveling simply for recreation,' &c., and when the cry rang through the vessel at midnight: 'Eight bells!—larboard watch, turn out!' the larboard watch came gaping and stretching out of their den, with the everlasting formula: 'Aye-aye, Sir! We are a handful of private citizens of America, traveling simply for recreation, and unostentatiously, as becomes our unofficial state!'

As I was a member of the Committee, and helped to frame the address, these sarcasms came home to me. I never heard a sailor proclaiming himself as a handful of American citizens traveling for recreation, but I wished he might trip and fall overboard, and so reduce his handful by one individual, at least."

About one-third of this pleasant but rather irreverent book is given to the sacred parts of Asia Minor and Egypt—showing the mental proclivity of the majority on board the *Quaker City*. The volume is a large one of 650 pages, beautifully printed, and swarming with illustrations which, in their own way, are as effective and amusing as the letter press. It is altogether a very taking book; and a great many persons who would not care to read the graver accounts of travel through these world-renowned places, will find themselves very much interested in Mark Twain's humorous way of getting over the same ground.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH. From the Italian of Alphonso, Bishop of St. Agatha. Edited by the Rev. ORBY SHIPLEY, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This work forms a volume of the "Ascetic Library." It is published in the best typographical style, and is calculated to be of service to many in the last stages of existence when the considerations of death and judgment begin to knock most forcibly at the door of every man's conscience.

VIRGINIA.

The Natural Bridge and the Surrounding Scenery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NATURAL BRIDGE, Rockbridge County, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

There was a time when the Natural Bridge was esteemed among the greatest wonders of this continent. Of late years it has languished in obscurity and neglect, visited only by stray travelers from the Virginia Springs, or as we may judge, by frugal picnic parties from the near town of Lexington and the neighborhood—a conclusion drawn from a notice-extraordinary posted at the hotel, that unless visitors patronized its doubtful larder they would be charged fifty cents a head for the privilege of looking at the Bridge! The neglect of this sublime spectacle in the mountains of Virginia, once so attractive to the multitude of sight-seers, is difficult to be explained, when we consider the easy access to it—an access improved, too, by all that a beautiful and various natural scenery can bestow upon the traveler's route.

The common route is by way of Lynchburg, thence thirty-six miles on the James River and Kanawha Canal. The canal divides immediately at the foot of the Blue Ridge, a section being extended up the North River to the town of Lexington, and the other pursuing the banks of the James to Buchanan, short of which you can stop at the mouth of Cedar Creek, within two miles of the Natural Bridge. From a few miles above Lynchburg the route by canal is adorned with mountain scenery of the richest and most various description, and the traveler passes slowly, going scarcely more than three miles an hour, through an almost continuous gallery of pictures. The writer on his trip had the advantage of a moonlit light and of the company of some musical ladies. As the boat moves slowly and so easily that you can imagine it at rest unless for passing objects, you see a horizon broken and pierced with mountain spurs; at one time under the shadow of great cliffs, again passing along silver-clad willows where the James flows placidly through meadows with the trophy of shivered moonbeams on its bosom; in the distance by mountains with twinkling fires on them, or the red glare of burning woods kindled by stray fires during the drought; and so in this dioramic procession, with the music of sweet voices on the air and the melancholy wail of the boatman's horn occasionally intruding, we travel on to the rugged backbone of the Blue Ridge. From the point where we leave the boat a stage takes us two miles to our destination.

The first view of the Bridge is obtained half a mile from it at a turn on the stage road. It is revealed with the suddenness of an apparition. Raised a hundred feet above the highest trees of the forest, and relieved against the purple side of a distant mountain a whitish-gray arch is seen, in the effect of distance as perfect and clean cut an arch as its Egyptian inventor could have defined. The tops of trees are waving in the interval, the upper half of which we only see, and the stupendous arch that spans the upper air is relieved from the first impression that it is man's masonry, the work of art, by the fifteen or twenty feet of soil that it supports, in which trees and shrubbery are firmly imbedded, the verdant crown and testimony of nature's great work. And here we are divested of an imagination, which we believe is popular, that the Bridge is merely a huge slab of rock thrown across a chasm, or some such hasty and violent arrangement. It is no such thing. The arch and whole interval is columned in one solid rock, the average width of which that makes the Bridge is eighty feet, and beyond which the rock extends for a hundred feet or so in mural precipices, divided by only a single fissure, that makes a natural pier on the upper side of the Bridge, and up which climb the hardy firs, ascending step by step on the noble rock-work till they overshadow you.

This mighty rock, a single mass sunk in the earth's side, of which even what appears is stupendous, is of the same geological character, of limestone covered to the depth of from four to six feet with alluvial and clayey earth. The span of the arch runs from forty-five to sixty feet wide, and its height to the under line is one hundred and ninety-six feet, and to the head two hundred and fifteen feet. The form of the arch approaches to the elliptical; the stage road which passes over the Bridge runs from north to south, with an acclivity of thirty-five degrees, and the arch is carried over on a diagonal line, the very line of all others the most difficult for the architect to realize, and the one best calculated for picturesque effects. It is the proportions of art in this wild strange work of nature, its adjustment in the very perfection of mechanical skill, its apparently deliberate purpose, that create an interest the mosr curious and thoughtful. The deep ravine over which it sweeps, and through which traverses the beautiful Cedar Creek, is not otherwise easily passed for several miles, either above or below the Bridge. It is needful to the spot, and yet so little likely to have survived the great fracture, the evidences of which are visible around, and which have made a fissure of about ninety feet through the breadth of a rock-ribbed hill, that we are at first disposed to reflect upon it as the work of man. It is only when we contemplate its full measure of grandeur that we are assured it is the work of God. We have the pier, the arch, the studied angle of ascent, and that nothing might be wanted in the evidences of design, the Bridge is guarded by a parapet of rocks so covered with fine shrubs and trees that a person traveling the stage road running over it, would, if not informed of the curiosity, pass it unnoticed.

But let him approach through the foliage to the side. More than two hundred feet below is the creek, apparently motionless, except where it flashes with light as it breaks on an obstruction in the channel; there are trees attaining to grander heights as they ascend the face of the pier; and far below this bed of verdure the majestic rock rises with the decision of a wall, and the spectator shrinks from contemplating the grand, but cruel depths, and turns away with dizzy sensations. But the most effective view is from the base of the Bridge, where you descend by a circuitous and romantic path. Even to escape from the hot sun into these verdant and cool bottoms, is of itself a luxury, and it prepares you for the deliberate enjoyment of the scene. Everything reposes in the most delightful shade, set off by the streaming rays of the sun, which shoot across the head of the picture far above you, and sweeten the solitude below. Standing by the rippling, gushing waters of the creek, and raising your eyes to the arch, massive, and yet light and beautiful from its height, its elevation apparently increased by the narrowness of its piers and by its projection on the blue sky, you gaze on the great work of nature in wonder and astonishment. Yet a hundred beauties beckon you from the severe emotion of the sublime. When you have sustained this view of the arch raised against the sky, its black patches here and there shaped by imagination into grand and wierd figures, among them the Eagle, the Lion's Head and the heroic countenance of WASHINGTON, when you have taken in the proportions and circumstances of this elevated and wide span of rock, so wide that the skies seem to slope from it to the horizon, you are called to investigate other parts of the scene which strain the emotions less, and are distributed around in almost endless variety. Looking through the arch, the eye is engaged with a various vista. Just beyond rises the frayed, unseamed wall of rock; the purple mountains stand out in the background; beneath them is a rank of hills and matted woods inclosing the dell below, while the creek coursing away from them appears to have its well-head hidden in their recesses. A few feet above the Bridge the stream deflects, and invites to a point of view of the most curious effect. Taking a few steps backward, moving diagonally on the course of the stream, we see the interval of sky between the great abutments gradually shut out; thus apparently joined or lapped over, they give the effect of the face of a rock, with a straight seam running down it, and the imagination seizes the picture as of mighty gates closed upon us. We are shut in a wild and perturbed scene by these gates of hell; behind and around us is the contracted and high boundary of mountains and hills, and in this close and vexed scene we are for a moment prisoners. Now let us move across, step by step, to a position fronting where these gates apparently close. Slowly they seem to swing open on unseen and noiseless hinges, wider and wider grows the happy interval of sky, until at last wide open stands the gateway raised above the forest, resting as it were on the brow of Heaven—a world lying beyond it, its rivers and its hills expanding themselves to the light and splendor of the unshadowed day.

To an observer of both places a comparison is naturally suggested between the Natural Bridge and Niagara Falls in respect of the sublime and the beautiful; and, indeed, as in this respect the two greatest works of nature on this continent, they may well be used as illustrations in our American schools of æsthetics. The first is unique in its aspects of nature like art; it is nature with the proportions of art. In its expressions of power, in its concentration of emotion, as when we look at it distinct or complete, it is truly sublime; and its effect is alleviated (for it is a maxim in in æsthetics that the sublime cannot be long sustained) by the picturesque scenery which surrounds it. It is a greater natural curiosity and more wonderful than Niagara, although it lacks the elements of sublimity which the other has in sound, and of the visible actual struggle in which it displays the powers of Nature. Niagara is a living thing, while the Natural Bridge is *monumental*. The first represents the sublime as allied to the terrific; in contemplating it we are overwhelmed with a sense of our insignificance; while the Natural Bridge associates the sublime with the pleasing and curious, and not transporting us as violently as Niagara, entertains us more equably and dismisses us, we think, with more distinct and fruitful perceptions of the grandeur and beneficence and variety of Nature which have been distributed in the picture. DRALLOPAH.

VERMONT.

Brandon and Its Frozen Well—A New Machine—A Remarkable Town Record.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BRANDON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 16, 1869.

This quiet and pretty village is situated upon Otter Creek, which furnishes it abundant water power. The spurs of the Green Mountains rise grandly upon the east, while towering hills obscure the western horizon. The village impresses the visitor favorably on account of its broad and well-shaded streets lined with neat and often luxurious dwellings. The Howe Scale Works are located there, and are doing a large business, employing about one hundred men and turning out a large amount of work. The proprietors, the principal of whom are Colonel T. SPRAGUE and Governor JNO. B. PAGE, claim that their scales are superior to any others in the market, and that they are so accurate that an aggregate of five tons of their weights will not vary one ounce. Every visitor will be interested in an inspection of their works. There are other manufactories here of lesser importance. The village enjoys an important trade with the surrounding country, and seems the most important between Rutland and Burlington. The population of the town is somewhat over 3,000.

Brandon contains a very singular natural curiosity in the shape of a frozen well. In the Fall of 1859 Mr. ANDREW TREMBLY dug a well upon the sloping ground west of the railroad and about a quarter of a mile from the station. After penetrating the earth fifteen feet, he came to frozen earth, and dug through this twenty-three feet before finding water. The well is forty-one feet deep, with three feet depth of water. The well is stoned up. Near the water the stones are incrusted with ice, and the water has an icy coldness which it retains some time after being drawn. We saw the ice upon the walls of the well by the aid of a glass. As the weather grows cold the water of the well congeals, and about the latter part of November they are unable to obtain water. The water continues sealed until April. Formerly they had a boy who descended the well and broke the ice and thus enabled the family to obtain water for a longer time. But since his leaving, the well has been a sealed fountain during the time stated above. Two other wells have been dug on the same slope, one about thirty yards east and the other some forty yards west. These went through a similar strata of frozen earth, but contain more water. A well sunk about six rods to the south encountered no frozen earth.

No other places in the neighborhood where wells have been sunk, in any direction, exhibit a similar phenomenon. The soil and earth do not differ from that around these wells.

Why should ice be found in the earth at all? And why in this spot more than in others? Is this a remnant of the great glacier which some geologists tell us rested upon the whole of New-England? Or has nature placed here a subterranean ice manufactory, and by chemical action is she producing in her secret laboratories this effect? We learned that numerous parties of scientific men and curious inquirers have examined the well. But we could not learn anything as to their theories and conclusions respecting it.

We took a ride up through Cornwall, one of the oldest and richest towns in the State. Everywhere evidences of wealth abounded. Vermont is a grazing State, and this section of it is reaping this season an immense harvest of grass. Many farmers are gathering from 150 to 250 tons of hay. We saw fields which had been mowed for fifty years regularly without even having been turned by the plow—and these yielded one and a half tons to the acre. The gathering of such large crops requires a large amount of help, both out of doors and in doors, beside involving great expense. Hence the farmers find the utility of using every possible help in the way of machinery. The mower, and horse-rake and tether are essential. Without them it would be quite impossible to gather these large hay harvests. Another useful machine has been added by the ingenuity and enterprise of Mr. N. B. DOUGLAS, a farmer in this town. This is a machine for loading hay, and promises to be of great practical benefit to the farmer. It combines simplicity in construction, easy adjustment, light weight, and is effective in working. An upright apron of boards is attached to the rear of an ordinary hay-rack. A frame resembling the running-gear of a sleigh is attached to the hind axletree of the wagon, the rear portion being suspended by chains from the apron. Upon this as a foundation is placed an upright frame of light but substantial make. Two cylinders are suspended upon this frame, one at either end. Over these revolve eight leathern belts armed with steel spurs, about five inches in length, upon which the hay is caught. The driving-wheels, by a simple contrivance, are attached to the hind wheels of the wagon, and are connected by chains with pullies upon the ends of the lower cylinder. The movement of the wagon causes the cylinders to revolve, and the hay which has been previously raked into windrows, is collected by the spurs, carried up through the shoot, and delivered over the apron, upon the rack.

The town of Cornwall, by the way, has a remarkable record. Settled in 1773, in twenty-six years its population reached the present limit—about 1,000. It has long been the banner town of the State for its common schools. It has produced, for so small a population, a large number of educated and professional men. Thirty-six of these have been clergymen, among whom were HENRY N. HUDSON, author of the esteemed lectures on SHAKESPEARE; REUBEN POST, D. D., long the popular pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, D. C., and of the Independent Church in Charleston, S. C.; Professor MILES P. SQUIER, D. D., of Beloit College, Wisconsin. It has produced eighteen lawyers, among whom were Hon. WM. SLADE, Governor of the State, and Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, the well-known and highly-esteemed representative of this State in the House and the United States Senate. It has produced twenty-three physicians, beside many professional teachers, editors, &c. How many towns of 1,000 people can produce such a record within so short a time after building the first log house?

Brandon is the birthplace of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and the house in which he was born is still standing. OTTER.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.

A Man Kills His Neighbor and Friend While He Lies Stupefied by Liquor.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

Another terribly bloody murder was committed in Morgan County yesterday afternoon, at a point about one and a half miles this side the town of Neeleyville, and about fourteen miles west of this city. The facts in detail, as elicited in the investigation made before the Coroner's jury, are substantially as follows:

Yesterday morning MAHLON P. CHAPMAN, the murderer, his brother Dr. CHRISTOPHER C. CHAPMAN and ZEPHANIAH ROGERS, the man afterward murdered, went to their homes in a two-horse wagon to Exeter, a small town in Scott County. MAHLON CHAPMAN and ROGERS had been friends for years. When they started they were in the best of humor, and on the most friendly terms.

At Exeter they drank pretty freely, and, when about half the way home, they got into a friendly scuffle, which resulted in both parties, for some reason, losing their tempers, and in ROGERS slapping CHAPMAN in the face. CHAPMAN then challenged ROGERS to get out of the wagon with him and fight. ROGERS accepted the challenge, and after fighting for a short time without either doing any damage, they were parted by CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN, and got into the wagon, and after riding along a short distance, quarreling as they went, they left the wagon and had a second fight by the roadside and again were parted without either having sustained any injury. After this, as they rode along, they quarreled and made friends and quarreled again.

When they reached the home of the mother of the CHAPMANS, MAHLON CHAPMAN got out of the wagon and went into his mother's house, where he resided, and CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN, with ROGERS, drove to their home, about one-fourth of a mile further on. When they reached home, CHAPMAN unhitched the horses and led them to his stables, and ROGERS said he would lie in the wagon until he "sobered up."

When MAHLON P. CHAPMAN left the wagon and went into his mother's house, he at once got a shot gun and loaded it. His mother observing he was excited, asked him what was the matter. He replied nothing, and added that he and his brother were going hunting, and then went at once down the road toward his brother CHRISTOPHER'S house. The mother, apprehending something was wrong, directed her daughter to follow him. As she came in sight and drew near the wagon, in which lay poor ROGERS, drunk and supposed to be asleep, she saw the murderer raise his gun and point it at his victim, and then, as if not sure of his aim from his position, he walked partly round the wagon, and again raising his gun took deliberate aim at him as he lay under the influence of liquor, all unconscious of danger, and fired. ROGERS' head was literally blown to pieces, and his brains scattered all around within the wagon-bed.

Immediately after the murder, CHAPMAN handed his gun to the wife of his brother, who, when hearing the gun fired, ran to the wagon. A moment after CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN reached the scene of the murder, and as soon as he saw what had been done, said to his brother, the murderer, "this is horrible, horrible work." The murderer replied, "By God, I would do it again," and turned and ran home, and after a few minutes' talk with his horror-stricken and weeping mother, and a brother named ELIJAH, he saddled his horse, mounted and fled. Up to the time of this writing he has not been arrested.

CHAPMAN, the murderer, is said to have been a vicious and bad man. For some trifling offence, he attempted to kill a colored man, some time ago, in Green County, this State. ROGERS was a young man, being only about 25 years of age, and has resided in this county for many years. He was a brother-in-law of CHRISTOPHER CHAPMAN, CHAPMAN having married his sister. ROGERS was unmarried.

THE BANKERS' TAX.

Judge James Decides that they Must Make Returns of their Capital—The Prosecution of Delinquents to be at Once Begun.

Since the brokers who received monitions from the Circuit Court, Eastern District, to appear and answer the charge of not making returns of their capital engaged in banking business, the subject was submitted to JUDGE JAMES and Mr. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, obtained the following opinion from him on the subject:

AUG. 14, 1869.

Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

The application of WOOD & RICH, and others, bankers and brokers, doing business in the City of New-York, but residing in Brooklyn, sets forth that suits have been commenced against them in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York, for the recovery of certain taxes and penalties, alleged to be due from them as bankers, under section 110 of the act of 30th of June, 1864. The applicants further state that these suits are based upon a construction given to that section by the late assessor, Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, holding that parties hitherto known and taxed as brokers, parties whose business it was to purchase and sell stocks, bonds, bullion, coined money, &c., &c., for themselves and others as set forth in article 9, section 79, were engaged in the business of banking, and liable to a tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent. on the average amount of money employed in payment for such purchases, and holding as brokers only those smaller operators who merely found purchasers and sellers without completing the contract by "delivering and receiving." They also state that "prior to April 30 they had no means of knowing that such startling claims would be made," and respectfully "submit the hardship of making such construction retroactive." They claim that the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, &c., has always been considered to be that of a broker, and they ask that, under all circumstances, you direct the discontinuance of the suits now commenced, and that, by the authority vested in you, they may be assured of immunity from penalties for alleged neglect to make correct returns, until your decision upon the question at issue shall be considered.

No argument has been submitted with this application; but I find among the papers filed in a former case relating to bankers' taxes, a printed argument by counsel on this question.

The statutory provisions which require construction in this matter are as follows:

Article 1 of section 78 of the act of June 30, 1864, provides that "Every person, firm, or company, having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money, of currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes, or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bill of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded as a banker."

Article 9 of the same section provides that "Every person, firm, or company, whose business is to negotiate purchases or sales of bonds, stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker, provided that any person having paid the special tax as a banker, shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker."

Section 99 of the same act provides "That there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, the following taxes, that is to say: Upon all sales and contracts for sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver, bullion and coin, promissory notes, or other securities, a tax at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts, and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm or company not paying a special tax as a broker, bank or banker, of any gold or silver, bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, not his or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts."

Section 110 provides the taxes that are to be paid by banks and bankers, the character and form of their monthly returns, and the penalty for any refusal or neglect to render return and payment. It is for the enforcement of this penalty that the actions in question have been commenced, but it is immaterial, for the purpose of this inquiry, to state particularly the provisions of the section.

It appears by these citations that Congress has been careful to exclude all popular definitions of the vocations which it is intended to tax, and has embodied in the statute the definiiotns by which alone it is to be construed. The meaning of the terms "banker" and "broker" is there stated with precision, and you are not at liberty to look for it in the phraseology or practice of the persons who pursue those vocations. It is clear that every person who keeps "a place of business where stocks are received for sale," or who, in other and equivalent words, makes it his business to receive and sell stocks left with him for that purpose, must be regarded as a banker; and it is equally clear that "every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks," must be regarded as a broker. When we find a distinction thus made in the very same section, between the business of receiving stocks for sale and the business of negotiating sales of stocks, it is impossible to suppose that the business of negotiating sales includes the act of receiving and delivering the stock.

It has been stated in argument that "brokers are divided into two classes, the regular broker, who purchases and sells stocks, bonds, &c., on commission, or on his own account, receiving and delivering the same, and smaller operators, who act only for a small commission, and without capital, in finding sellers and purchasers at a specified price, of desired property." And it is further urged that the word "negotiate" has two meanings. To negotiate may be merely making a contract or it may actually complete the transaction by the receipt or delivery of property.

It is immaterial how brokers are classified in New-York, if they are not so classified in the Revenue laws. The statute shows that there is no such person as a "regular broker who purchases and sells stocks, receiving and delivering the same." Nor are there two meanings of the word "negotiate," as it is used in this statute. I am constrained to deny entirely the statement that "to negotiate may be merely making a contract, or it may actually complete the transaction by the receipt or delivery of the property." When the contract is made, negotiation is ended. The receipt of stock purchased, and the delivery of stock sold is merely the execution of the contract, and in this negotiation takes no part. The negotiator of a contract may be authorized by his employer also to execute it, but in doing so he acts in a new capacity, and he cannot merge one capacity in the other by inaccurately describing his subsequent proceedings as only completing his transaction.

The negotiator of a sale for another is a bargain maker, who handles neither property nor proceeds, and has no opportunity to make profit out of any funds arising from the sale. The receiver of stocks for sale receives the proceeds of the sales, mingles them with his own funds, and can make profit out of them so long as they remain with him, precisely as he may make profits from deposits. He was classified as a banker for purposes of taxation, just because he adds to his function of negotiating an arrangement by which he may use the proceeds of his sales as a business capital with any person who has a place of business, where he receives the stocks whose sale he negotiates, does all that is done by a banker in making such sales; he combines the very acts designated in the statute as distinguishing a banker, and therefore he must be taxed as a banker.

The argument referred to calls your attention to the phraseology of the ninety-ninth section, where sales made by brokers are mentioned. It is claimed that Congress has thus conceded that persons who complete the transaction of sale by receiving and delivering the stock are still only brokers. Such an argument is inapplicable to this question until it is shown that Congress speaks of persons as brokers who have a place of business where they make it their vocation to effect such sales. This section also speaks of contracts for sale negotiated, on account of others, by persons who are not even brokers; but this is no concession that such persons may make it their business to negotiate such contracts without becoming liable to be taxed as brokers. Undoubtedly it is not every negotiation of a contract that would convert a casual person into a broker, nor every sale and delivery that would convert a broker into a banker. If a broker has no place of business, or does not, in contemplation of the statute make a practice of receiving the stocks whose sale he negotiates, he cannot well be regarded as a banker, and such a sale made by him is properly described as a sale made by a broker. It was the object of this section to reach all contracts for sale and sales made by one person on account of another, and not to furnish a definition of terms already defined. The rule that all parts of a statute are to be taken together, in explaining the meaning of each part, is applicable only where there is a reasonable question about the meaning of the latter, and is wholly inapplicable to a precise definition. It may be added, however, with reference to the meaning of the term "negotiate," as used in the seventy-ninth section, that the very section appealed to enumerates sales made and contracts for sale negotiated, and thus implies a definition of the term by its application.

After a careful consideration of the statute, I am of opinion that a person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks is a banker, according to the meaning of section 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, if he has a place of business where he receives from others the stocks whose sale he negotiates, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed) CHARLES P. JAMES, Counselor at law.

Assessor CLEVELAND, of the Thirty-second Collection District, has been instructed to serve all the bankers and brokers with copies of the foregoing opinion, and preparations are making by the proper authorities to at once prosecute the delinquent Wall-street operators.

INEBRIATE HOME.

Description of the Proposed New Building of the Inebriate Home of Kings County.

In May, 1867, a charter was granted to the Inebriate Home of Kings County, and $200,000 were appropriated for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building. By a subsequent act of the Legislature, $10,000 per annum for the support of the Home was appropriated from the Excise license fees, and also all the fines received in Kings County for violations of the Excise law.

A plot of land has been purchased by the trustees of the Home at Fort Hamilton. It comprises about fifteen acres, and is situated between the Shore road and Third-avenue, about half a mile north of the fort. The location is a pleasant one, as it affords a fine view of the Upper and Lower Bays, Staten Island and New-Jersey, has the advantage of the sea breezes, and is easily accessible from the city without being near enough to attract too many visitors.

PLAN OF THE HOME.

To Mr. EBENEZER L. ROBERTS, architect, of No. 158 Broadway, was intrusted the task of designing a plan for the Home. The plan is now nearly completed. The building will be in the shape of a letter T, the upper portion of the letter forming the *façade*. It has not yet been determined whether the structure shall front on Third-avenue, or on the Shore road. It will be four stories in height, with a basement, the central portion being five stories. The right-hand corner of the principal front will be surmounted by a tower of 125 feet in height. The extreme length of the *façade* will be 225 feet. The rear portion will extend back 250 feet. The central portion of the *façade*, in which, of course, will be the principal entrance, will be forty-eight feet in length and eighty-two feet in height. A Mansard roof, double on the principle portions of the building, will add dignity and effect to the structure. The lower portion of the building will be of stone; the upper of faced brick with brown or light stone trimmings. The roof will be slated. A fine piazza will run round the central portion of the *façade*, and also round the ends of the principal front. The crests of the roof will be ornamented with light iron railings.

The style of architecture will be that known as the Italian, or rather a modification thereof. Mr. ROBERTS has so arranged his plans that, as seen from either the front, sides or rear, the Home will present an imposing and dignified appearance.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

By the act of the Legislature already referred to, the Home is directed to be divided into two portions—one for such patients as may come there voluntarily, and be able to pay for the accommodations afforded them, and one for such persons, being "habitual drunkards," as may be sent there by the Police Justices of Kings County. Neither class of patients can be detained over six months at the Home, except by their own request.

The front portion of the building will be devoted to the accommodation of the paying patients, male and female, (the right-hand side to males and the left to females,) of whom 100 can be provided for, and the entire rear portion to the accommodation of those sent there by the Police Justices. Of these about 200 can be received. The basement of the building will contain the kitchens, store-rooms, coal-cellars, laundries, servants' dining-room and two bowling alleys, each about eighty feet in length. On the first floor will be the reception-rooms, reading-rooms, dining-rooms, Superintendent's office, parlors and a few sleeping-rooms. The second floor will be used for sleeping-rooms and parlors. On the third floor, in the centre of the principal front of the building, will be the chapel, sixty-four feet in length by forty-eight in breadth, and thirty-five feet high; it will seat 350 persons. Ministers of all denominations will be inivted to hold services there from time to time.

Each floor will be provided with closets, lavateries, &c. The sexes, will, of course, be kept entirely apart, and the paying patients will be strictly separated from those committed to the Home by the Police Justices. The grounds surrounding the Home will also be divided so that each class of patients will be kept apart. The plan of the internal arrangements has not yet been perfected, and it is quite possible that many changes may be made when the building is completed. It is thought that work on the building may be commenced next month. The total cost will be about $250,000, but it is not expected that more than one-half of the building will be completed for some time to come.

TRUSTEES, &C.

The act of incorporation names the Mayor of Brooklyn, the District-Attorney, J. S. T. STRANAHAN, Dr. G. J. BENNETT, Messrs. SPENCER and other well-known citizens as Trustees of the Home. Dr. WILLETTS, who established a Home for Inebriates in Brooklyn two years ago, and who has been very active in obtaining the grant for the new Home from the Legislature, will no doubt be appointed general manager. Dr. WILLETS is now conducting a Home, on a small scale, at Fort Hamilton, in a house rented for the purpose, and located near the site chosen for the new Home.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The following is the Central Park Meteorological report for the week ending Aug. 21, 1869: Barometer—Mean, 30.028 inches; maximum at 7 A. M., Aug. 18, 30.166 inches; minimum at 9 P. M., Aug. 15, 29.894 inches; range, .272 of an inch. Thermometer—Mean, 74.19°; maximum at 2 P. M., Aug. 21, 94.7°; minimum at 6 A. M., Aug. 17, 62°; range, 32.7°. Remarks—Aug. 15 rain from 5 A. M. to 6:10 A. M., .02 of an inch; from 9:45 P. M. to 11:50 P. M., .47 of an inch. Aug. 17 rain from 5:45 A. M. to 6:10 A. M., .05 of an inch; from 9:30 A. M. to 12:15 P. M., .03 of an inch. Aug. 21 rain from 6:45 P. M. to 10:15 P. M., .05 of an inch. Total amount of water for week, .62 of an inch.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course Racing Meeting and Prospect Park Trotting Meeting.

The present proprietor of the Fashion Course, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, desirous of reviving the racing turf on Long Island, has announced his intention of a three days' running meeting, and has published a most attractive programme of sport. The meeting commences on Monday, Sept. 6, and is continued on the following Wednesday and Saturday. The first day's sport commences with a two-year old race for a purse of $400, dash of one mile, and is followed by the great race of the meeting—a sweepstake for all ages carrying 100 pounds; $100 each, play or pay, with $2,000 added—the second receiving $500, and the third $300. The distance is four-mile heats, a description of race now rarely witnessed in this country, owing to the preference manifested by owners of race-horses for dashes at shorter distances. A four-mile-heat race, however, has always been the most popular of all races with the American public, and as heat races are ignored altogether by the turf authorities at Jerome Park and Saratoga, the proprietor of the Fashion Course has done wisely in consulting and catering for the popular taste, and we feel assured he will find his reward in the vast patronage he will receive on the day of the interesting contest. Five horses are entered for the race, and all of them good ones, being the produce of *Lexington* and his son *Lightning*, *Commodore*, *Star Davis* and imported *Balrownie*. They are Captain MOORE'S *Privateer*, Dr. WELDON'S *Flora McIvor* and *Aldebaran*, H. P. MCGRATH'S *Biddy Malone*, and R. SHEA'S *Climax*. *Flora McIvor* has recently been sold to Mr. J. J. ECKERSON, and has gone into R. W. WALDEN'S stable, so that she will, if all right on the day, be a certain starter. This will make a most exciting race, and will doubtless attract the largest concourse that the Fashion Course has ever witnessed.

The racing on the second day comprises a hurdle race of mile heats, welter weights, for a purse of $500; and a mile-heat race for a purse of $800, open to horses of all ages. On the third day is a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, and a two-mile-heat race for all horses, for a purse of $800. It will thus be seen that three days' excellent racing sport has been provided by the manager of the meeting.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association of Brooklyn, encouraged by the brilliant success which attended their inauguration meeting, in May, have announced a Fall trotting meeting, at which the magnificent sum of $10,000 will be allotted in purses. The time is fixed for the 14th, 16th and 18th September, and the experience gained by the past will doubtless enable the Association, by more economical management, to make the meeting more pecuniarly successful than its predecessors.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Jones.

Chapman Slate Company *vs.* John Gall; motion granted.

In the matter, &c., of Emma Thompson, to be discharged on *habeas corpus*; prisoner discharged on giving bail in $100.

Charles Wolf *vs.* Isaac Schewer et al.; motion granted on terms.

Obed Wheeler et al. *vs.* James French; order directing the Clerk of this Court to pay out moneys granted.

Patrick G. Meath *vs.* Alfred E. Tilton et al.; motion granted.

Edward Van Ness *vs.* Sarah A. Talliaferro; motion granted as to defendants Leeds and Miner.

James O'Brien *vs.* Merchants' Insurance Company; motion granted.

In the matter of Mary A. E. Goff, &c.; prisoner discharged.

Elizabeth Couse et al *vs.* Francis M. Bixby; extra allowance of $50 granted.

Frederick Hoffman *vs.* Emilin Pasquai; motion granted and reference ordered.

Rebecca Gray, administratrix, &c., *vs.* National Steam Navigation Company; motion granted.

Louisa Woodbury *vs.* Henry Duler; motion granted without costs.

Frederick Peter *vs.* Mary Rosenthall; motion for writ of inquiry granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The following cases were disposed of in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday:

William Brown, petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

Ellen Conner, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

James Edwards, petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

Mary A. Williams, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Mary A. Voss, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Bernard Hesse, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Kate McDermott, petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

Louis Olbs, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

William Proffits, petit larceny; Penitentiary one month.

Catherine Richardson, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

James Spellman, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

Valentine Schaeffer, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

William Williams, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

James Donahue, petit larceny; Catholic Reformatory.

James Fallon, petit larceny; House of Refuge.

Annie Kirkwood, petit larceny; City Prison thirty days.

Edward Meisner, petit larceny; City Prison ten days.

John Malloy, petit larceny; City Prison thirty days.

John Murphy, petit larceny; Catholic Juvenile Asylum.

Patrick McGuire, petit larceny; Catholic Juvenile Asylum.

Herman Bacharach, concealed weapon; fined $25.

Dennis Connell, assault and battery; Penitentiary four months.

Charles Clark, assault and battery; Penitentiary four months.

Edward Clifford, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

William Fox, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

Patrick Harkins, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

Thomas Lynch, assault and battery; Penitentiary one month.

Frank Martin, assault and battery; Penitentiary two months.

Charles Ferry, defrauding hotel-keeper; City Prison ten days.

Robert Wareng, assault and battery; fined $30.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

MONEY STOLEN.

Henry Levy, of No. 49 Robinson-street, Saturday evening, met Emma Goss in Broadway and accompanied her to a house in Duane-street, where, as he alleges, he was robbed of $60, and therefore caused her to be arrested. When arraigned yesterday she denied her guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

AN AFFRAY.

Herbert Schubert, of No. 99 Chrystie-street, quarreled Saturday evening with Wm. Thompson in a saloon in Stanton-street, and the latter using a knife without effect, then struck his assailant on the head with a pitcher, inflicting a severe wound. Thompson was arrested by Sergeant McDonald of the Sixth Precinct, and was yesterday committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

GAMBLING-HOUSE DISTURBED.

Saturday evening Captain Williamson and Sergeant Petty, of the Sixteenth Precinct,

made a descent upon the saloon No. 324 Eighth-avenue, where they captured thirteen men and all the tables, "cues," "chips," cards, dealing boxes, and other implements of the game known as "faro." The prisoners were arraigned yesterday, and were all discharged except Robert Moran, who being accused of dealing the game, was held in $500 bail for trial.

SHOOTING TO KILL.

John Gove, of No. 429 East Sixteenth-street, made a complaint stating that Henry Glynn had fired a pistol shot at him, which had, however, fortunately missed its aim. The Magistrate took the will for the deed, and Glynn was committed in default of $2,000 for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of felonious assault.

LARCENY.

Annie Henmire, being arrested for the theft of $50 from Catharine Finn, corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue, admitted her guilt and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Results of Last Winter's Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In addition to amendments of the Revised Statutes, of which you published an account a few days since, the enactments of the last session of the Legislature contain many amendments of General Public Statutes which are not included in the Revised Statutes, but will be found scattered through the annual volumes or "Session Laws."

The following is an analysis of such of these amendments as are likely to be of general interest to your readers:

Laws of 1836, p. 230, ch. 171, sec. 6.—This act, which provides that certain criminal sentences shall terminate between March and November, is repealed by the Laws of 1869, ch. 895, sec. 4.

Laws of 1844, p. 508, ch. 324, sec. 3, which allows interest to be taxed as costs, is amended by adding that money directed to be refunded or repaid shall include interest unless otherwise expressed. Laws of 1869, ch. 807.

Laws of 1845, p. 285, ch. 260, sec. 2, and Laws of 1846, p. 19, ch. 22, sec. 1, as to abortion, are repealed by a new statute on this subject. Laws of 1869, ch. 631.

Laws of 1846, p. 204, ch. 182, as to recording wills in County Clerk's office, amended by omitting the requirements that the proofs taken be recorded by Laws of 1869, ch. 748.

Laws of 1847, vol. 1, p. 129, ch. 133, sec. 10, modified by restricting the exemption from taxes, execution and highway uses, conferred upon rural cemetery lots, to cases where the individual proprietor actually uses the lot for burial or holds it with that intent. Laws of 1869, ch. 708.

Laws of 1848, p. 54, ch. 40.—The first section of this act, which is the general act for formation of manufacturing companies, is amended so as to include the formation of elevating, warehouse, storing or milling companies for carrying on such businesses, jointly or separately. Laws of 1869, ch. 605.

Laws of 1850, p. 211, ch. 140.—The general law for the formation of railroad companies is amended by allowing proceedings for acquisition of additional property, water-rights, &c., by the Laws of 1869, ch. 237.

Laws of 1853, p. 430, ch. 224, sec. 2.—Emigrant law amended by authorizing the general agent or superintendent to administer oaths by laws of 1869, 808. The same act fixes the amount of commutation under the act of 1851.

Laws of 1853, p. 887, ch. 463, is amended by requiring declaration of intent to form insurance company to be filed in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, who may reject names similar to existing companies or calculated to mislead. Charters become void if organization or deposit is not made within two years from the date of filing—Laws of 1869, ch. 404. Section 3 of the same act, which requires a majority of the directors of life and health insurance companies to be citizens of the State is made applicable to companies formed by special charter. Laws of 1869, ch. 634.

Laws of 1853, p. 895, ch. 463, sec. 19, for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies amended as to foreign life companies desiring to discontinue business here. Laws of 1869, ch. 829.

Laws of 1854, p. 1,086, ch. 402.—This Mechanics' Lien law is extended to all the counties in the State except Erie, Kings, Queens, New-York and Onondaga. The restriction of the lien for materials to claims of residents is abrogated, and the notice is hereafter to be filed with the County Clerk instead of being served on the Town Clerk. Laws of 1869, ch. 558.

Laws of 1855, p. 537, ch. 327.—This act, which allowed suits to apportion taxes and assessments in cities and villages, is amended by omitting the restriction to cities and villages. Laws of 1869, ch. 859.

Laws of 1857, vol. 1, p. 552, ch. 267.—This act, relative to abandoned canals, is extended to certain lands conveyed by the statute by the laws of 1869, ch. 361.

Laws of 1857, vol. 2, p. 405, ch. 628.—The provisions of this, the Excise law, are extended to ale and beer, except in the Metropolitan Police District. Sections 16 and 17 are also amended by making it a punishable offence to be intoxicated in a public place, but abrogating the provision for the examination of offenders as to who sold the liquor. The provision that sureties on bonds given to appear and answer for a violation of the Excise law must justify, is abrogated. These amendments do not apply in the Metropolitan Police District. Laws of 1869, ch. 856.

Laws of 1859, p. 62, ch. 36, as to police control of agricultural society grounds, is amended by Laws of 1869, ch. 326.

Laws of 1859, p. 551, ch. 252, amended by increasing the limit of charges for legal advertisements to seventy-five cents and fifty per folio for first and subsequent insertions respectively. Laws of 1869, ch. 252.

Laws of 1860, p. 435, ch. 259, Metropolitan Police law.—The tenure of office is modified by the Laws of 1869, ch. 339, 446.

Laws of 1862, p. 489, ch. 293, which provided for collecting agricultural statistics, is repealed by Laws of 1869, ch. 210.

Laws of 1862, p. 844, ch. 459, and the amendatory act of 1867.—These acts, which forbid cattle to run at large on the highways, are extended so as to forbid their being herded or pastured there. Laws of 1869, ch. 424.

Laws of 1862, p. 881, ch. 477, known as the Military Code, is amended by laws of 1869, ch. 645.

Laws of 1863, p. 351, ch. 206, sec. 1.—The provision allowing books of a foreign corporation to be put in evidence is extended to all Courts of this State, and the mode of proving their accuracy is provided for. Laws of 1869, ch. 589.

Laws of 1864, p. 778, ch. 334, sec. 146, by which members of the National Guard were exempted from payment of highway taxes and entitled to a deduction on taxes is repealed by Laws of 1869, ch. 645, sec. 1.

Laws of 1864, p. 999, ch. 417, which authorizes the sale of estates of lunatics, is made applicable to the estates of idiots and other persons of unsound mind, by the Laws of 1869, ch. 627.

Laws of 1864, p. 1,156, ch. 518, sec. 1 of this act, which relates to butter and cheese factories, is amended by prohibiting knowingly supplying tainted milk, and the misappropriation of milk or cream, and the neglect or refusal to keep correct accounts. Laws of 1869, ch. 563.

Laws of 1865, p. 1,206, ch. 599, sec. 3, as to duty of Police Commissioners to place policemen at the service of the Health Officer, is repealed by Laws of 1869, ch. 645, sec. 1.

Laws of 1866, vol. 1, p. 721, ch. 317, as to real estate held by Freemasons is extended to Knights Templar, by Laws of 1869, ch. 176.

Laws of 1866, vol. 2, p. 1,481, ch. 692.—The fees of Constables are increased and regulated by the Laws of 1869, ch. 820.

Laws of 1866, vol. 2, p. 1,585.—The Cattle Disease act is extended to April 20, 1871. Laws of 1869, ch. 271.

Laws of 1867, vol. 2, p. 1,784, ch. 708.—This general act for the regulation of life insurance companies, and the deposit of securities and issue of registered policies is practically superseded by a new statute. Laws of 1869, ch. 902.

Laws of 1867, vol. 2, p. 1,930, ch. 782, sec. 16, as to fees of Surrogates and their Clerks, except in New-York, amended by the Laws of 1869, ch. 846.

Laws of 1867, vol. 2, p. 2,465, ch. 969, sec. 2.—The provision requiring boilers to have apparatus for limitation of pressure, and the provision of section 5 making compensation a county charge, and of section 10 requiring a low-water indicator, are repealed by the Laws of 1869, ch. 822.

Laws of 1868, vol. 2, p. 1,408, ch. 651.—The Military Code of the State. This act is amended by the Laws of 1869, ch. 778.

The foregoing does not embrace the amendments to the Code of Procedure, which are of interest only to practitioners, and have been already circulated by the law publishers.

AUSTIN ABBOTT.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62	121¼	1000 Lake S. & M. S..	108¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. new	120⅜	200 do........b30	108¾
251,500 U.S.5-20 C., '67.	120⅜	100 do	108⅜
20,000 do........s3	120⅜	550 do	108
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67.c	120⅜	32 do	108¼
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	111¼	100 Ill. Cen	139½
3,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	109¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R..	87½
2,000 Tenn.S.6s, ex c.	62	400 do	87¾
5,000 do	61⅝	1400 do	87⅝
20,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n...	53	1000 do........s60	87⅜
15,000 do	53⅛	400 do	87⅜
10,000 do........s30	53⅛	10 do	88⅛
10,000 do	53⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
5,000 N. C. St. 6s	56⅛	100 do	96⅛
23,000 N. C. 6s, new..	50	400 Clev. & Pitts. b. c.	106½
11,000 do......s. tax	55	400 Chi. & R. I.	116
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108	100 T., W & W	85⅝
5,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	95	1600 do	86
		800 Mil. & St. P. R	81¼
7,000 T. & W. C.C.B.	87	100 do	81¼
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M	83¾	100 do........c	81⅛
		19 do	81
		200 Mil. & St.P.Pf	89
1,500 Lake S. Div.Bs.	91½	100 do........c	88¾
1,000 St. L.&Iron M. R. 1st M. bds.	82½	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	87
		160 do	86⅛
5,000 W.U.T. 7s. bds.	90	100 do	86¾
10 Continental Bk	101	100 Pitts.F.W.& Chi.	151⅛
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.,	105⅛	100 do	151⅛
5 Ninth Nat. Bank	113	17 do	152
10 Pac. Mail..ex.div.	81	1000 Ohio & Miss...s60	32⅛
100 Adams Ex	57⅛	100 do........b10	32¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	20	400 do	32⅛
500 New-York Cen	201⅛	100 do........b3	32⅜
400 do...bet. call.	201⅜	100 Chic. & Alton	156
100 Quick. M. Co. b.c.	15	100 do	155
400 Hudson R	181⅛	300 do	155½
100 do........b30	182	500 Del., L. & W	112¾
200 Reading R	96⅛	100 N. J. C. R	105⅛
500 do	96⅛	100 N.Y.& N.H. R.R.	144
500 do	96	25 Mor. & Es	88⅛
500 do........b3	96	100 H. & St. J. R	125
200 do........s30	96	14 do	126
10 Mich. Central	130	100 C. C. & I. Cen. R.	35⅛
100 do	129¾	100 do	35⅛
100 C., C. Cin. & I. R	79	30 do	36
40 do	79⅛		

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000 U.S.5-20C.'65, n.	120⅜	$20,000 U. S. 5s.10-40 R.	111¼
68,000 U.S.5-20C.'67	120⅜	25,000 U. S. 6s Cur	110⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5,000 La. 8s, Lev. B..	85⅛	200 Wells-Far.Ex	19⅛
5,000 do	85⅛	200 do	19⅛
100 Cumberland	35⅛	100 West. U. T	37⅞
100 Mariposa	7⅛	400 Reading	96
100 do	7⅛	100 Ohio & Miss	32⅛
100 Canton Co	59⅛	100 do	32½
300 Quicksilver	15	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..	96⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The general Trade of the past week was on a liberal scale for the month of August, and the business in Domestic Merchandise and in Foreign Imports, as well as in the Export movement of produce, is ahead of the corresponding season last year in all these departments. Up to the close of the third week in August, $10,142,000 Customs Duties in Gold on Foreign Goods were placed upon the market, and the amount will probably be increased $3,000,000 or over this week, from several valuable cargoes of Continental Goods, one between this morning and Wednesday, and the usual entries of General Foreign Merchandise. The decline in Gold since the first of the month has facilitated the payment of Customs on Foreign Merchandise in Bond, as well as on the direct entries for consumption from Ship, and the total receipts into the Treasury from this source in August promise to be the largest since the conclusion of the War. There is also an encouraging increase in the current Exports of Domestic Produce, the clearances since the first of the month from New-York being $12,230,000 as against $8,488,000 the corresponding three weeks last year.

The decline in Gold during the week was nearly 3 ₱ cent., closing 131¼ against 134¼ on Saturday week, while the falling off in the Gold bearing Public Funds was 1 ₱ cent. at the lowest point of the week, and this was recovered at the close, the 5-20s of 1867 leaving off 120⅜ as against 120⅜ ₱ cent. The Sinking Fund purchase of $2,000,000 could not be completed without a second day's advertisement, as the great dealers declined to offer their Bonds on Wednesday at the then going rates, equivalent to 119¼@119¼ ₱ cent. The further August purchases for this Fund will be made $2,000,000 on Wednesday and $1,000,000 on Thursday next. During the week the Gold market, while falling steadily from 134 to 131¼ ₱ cent., had the advantage of a continued demand for Customs and California account of $4,000,000 over and above $1,315,000 sold and paid out for Gold Interest by the Treasury.

Further transfers on California account have been permitted to several Banking houses, to the extent of $2,000,000, and if found profitable or convenient to these houses the United States Treasurer would no doubt be ready to accommodate them to a larger sum; but it seems doubtful at present whether this will be availed of, as the exceptional state of the San Francisco Money market which so suddenly reversed the course of Gold remittances is passing over. It seems desirable that the Treasury Gold balances at that point should be transferred to New-York, where they have to be chiefly disbursed or sold. Aside from this consideration, it is intimated from Washington that before the present authorized transfers were entered upon, some irregular liberties involving, to say the least, gross favoritism, had been taken with the temporary use of part of the Gold Coin derived from Customs at San Francisco.

The Foreign Exchanges are ⅛@¼ per cent. lower than at the close of the previous week, although some of our Importers who had outstanding engagements to cover abroad have availed to a pretty large amount of the cheaper price of Gold to make their settlements or remittances. The supply of Bills from California; the direct Produce Bills made here, and the fall in the rates of Interest in London to 2½ ₱ cent. have brought down the Exchange on London to 109¼ ₱ cent. for standard Banking names, and 109½@108⅞ for California drawn bills and good New-York Merchant Bills. Some of the same causes have contributed to the steadiness of our Money Market, while the Bank movement is, to all appearances, seriously against it. The demand for currency on New-York to assist the Fall movement of Produce South and West is gaining on the remittances from other quarters indebted to New-York, and already the Banks here have about used up the National Bank Notes recently paid out of the Treasury on its Sinking Fund purchases of United States 5-20s, and some caution will have to be observed as well on the Stock Exchange as at Bank, to avoid a recurrence of the pressure upon the market of last Fall. It is to be observed, however, that while the Banks hold, at present, $16,500,000 less in Greenbacks and Greenback 3 ₱ cents than this time last season, they owe $24,500,000 less on Deposits, and their Loans are $13,000,000 less.

The movements of the Stock Exchange, except in the line of the Public Funds, and some of the Southern State Bonds, (which had their decline earlier in the month,) denote some feverishness in the last three or four days, which was not relieved by the exceptional advance in Lake Shore and Wabash Stocks, incident to the sudden consolidation of these interests, compelled, so far as the terms and recommendations of the Directors to the general meeting hereafter of their Stockholders respectively, can make it complete, on Friday last. There was at the close of the week an evident nervousness pervading the whole Railway list as well as the Gold Room, created, it may be, by the sudden heavy fall in New-York Central, and the almost general conviction that Gold must come down as our Public Credit advances, and our great supplies of Grain, Cotton, &c., go forward to Europe. But singly neither of these causes, nor both together, sufficiently explain the want of confidence manifested in the Western Roads so quickly following the achievement of the Lake Shore and Wabash consolidation. Whether there is a suspicion entertained that there is "some screw loose" in the manner or causes which led to this alliance, or the more serious apprehension felt that it was prompted by a somewhat ambitious purpose, to head off the Vanderbilt interest at Buffalo, so far as the Southern Lake Shore route to the West is concerned, are questions, for the present, for Street gossip. In regard to the last suggestion, it is probably true that Mr. VANDERBILT himself was unwilling, in connection with the party now in control of the Lake Shore Company, to carry the business of general consolidation on the terms which they may have suggested, beyond the frontier of his own State, where the New-York Central was already in close and friendly relations with the Roads on *both* shores of Lake Erie, and with *both* the Michigan Roads as well. At the same time it is scarcely to be believed that because the Vanderbilt interest could not be brought into the Lake Shore consolidation, and made paramount from Buffalo to Chicago, so as to authorize its Capital to be raised 20 ₱ cent., therefore the Commodore's prestige must be destroyed altogether, his connections driven to the Northern Shore through Canada, and to the Michigan Central, and in the meantime the Toledo and Wabash with its $8,000,000 Stock and $15,000,000 of Debt, added to the Lake Shore, at par value, after the Capital of the latter is increased 20 ₱ cent. by way of equalization. We repeat that the suggestion of such rivalry would hardly be entitled to a moment's belief.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 21, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,764,232
Decrease in Specie	2,559,989
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,659,258
Decrease in Deposits	6,928,165
Increase in Circulation	35,847

	Aug. 22, '68.	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 14, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,502,907	$73,502,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,662,305	11,662,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	275,245,781	262,740,933	266,505,165
Gold and Gold Notes	19,768,681	21,594,450	24,154,439
Other Legal Tenders	69,757,645	53,130,279	54,789,537
Deposits	216,435,405	192,024,546	198,952,711
Circulation	34,137,627	33,876,333	33,840,486
In Sub-Treasury	85,876,692	91,592,862	94,312,139

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 14, '69.	Aug. 21, '69.	Aug. 22, '68.
On deposits	$198,952,711	$192,024,546	$216,435,405
Circulation	33,840,486	33,876,333	34,137,627
Total	$232,793,197	$225,900,879	$250,573,032
25 ₱ cent. would be..	$58,198,299	$56,475,219	$62,643,258
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	78,943,976	74,724,729	89,528,326
Excess	$20,745,677	$18,249,510	$26,884,068
Rate for Money	6 ₱ cent.	6 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,804,148, against the total entries of $6,644,290 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,568,552, against $2,772,663 same week last year. The Exports of Specie amount to $492,981, against $648,923 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,492,865. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,394 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,598.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	July 17	$6,925,955
February	23,944,525	July 24	5,128,494
March	33,021,622	July 31	5,807,512
April	31,536,364	Aug. 7	5,209,234
May	24,168,103	Aug. 14	4,798,614
June	27,481,204	Aug. 21	5,804,148
July 10	4,176,212		
Total since Jan. 1, 1869			$200,273,338
Against same date, 1868			164,142,662
Increase since Jan. 1			$36,130,676

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	July 14	$3,713,122
February	10,824,812	July 21	4,668,910
March	12,568,895	July 28	4,544,577
April	15,409,087	Aug. 4	3,934,558
May	16,076,606	Aug. 11	3,727,514
June	17,219,716	Aug. 18	4,568,552
July 7	4,431,637		
Total since Jan. 1			$113,860,993
Against same time, 1868			102,287,498
Increase since Jan. 1			11,573,495
Gold, Aug. 21, 1869			131⅛ ₱ cent.
Gold, Aug. 22, 1868			143⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	July 17	$1,762,546
February	3,232,083	July 24	3,082,015
March	2,389,968	July 31	631,766
April	1,767,601	Aug. 7	1,510,343
May	2,512,330	Aug. 14	784,116
June	2,335,531	Aug. 21	492,981
July 10	908,734		
Total since Jan. 1			$24,724,794
Same time 1868			63,917,079
Decrease since Jan. 1			39,192,285

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	$18,531,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,698,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,024,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,482
Aug. 7	3,286,037	Aug. 7	741,589
Aug. 14	3,363,460	Aug. 14	382,659
Aug. 21	3,492,865	Aug. 21	315,179
Total 1869	$85,567,957	Total 1869	$64,437,314
Total 1868	74,862,966	Total 1868	59,965,581

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Aug. 22, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	134¼@131⅛@131⅛	143⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	123@122⅛@122⅜	113¼
Consolidated 5-20s	120⅜@119¼@121@120⅝	107¼
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	113⅜@115@114⅝	108⅜
New-York Central	209⅝@199⅛*	123⅞
Rock Island	116⅛@117@114¾	98⅛
Lake Shore	105¼@109⅝@107⅛	83
Hudson River	185¼@178@180⅛	135⅞
Northwestern	88¼@89@86⅛	80¾
Fort Wayne	154@154	106¼
Pittsburg	105⅛@105¼	85¼
Reading	96@95⅞	89¾
Northwestern Pref	97⅜@99⅛@96⅛	80⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32@32⅛	29
Pacific Mail	83 with Div@79 xd	100
St. Paul Pref	89⅝@88⅝	79
St. Paul Common	82¼@80⅜	69⅝
New Tennessee 6s	52@51@53⅜	63¼
New North Carolina 6s	50⅛@50	70⅛
Old Virginia 6s	56@55⅛	52⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74@88@84⅛	51¾

* Ex $3 20 Scrip Dividend.

The sales of Gold fell to 131¾@131⅛@131⅛ ₱ cent., and then rallied to 131¾@131⅛@131⅝ ₱ cent., as compared with 132⅜ ₱ cent. on Friday night. The market was very weak through the forenoon, and up to about 3 o'clock P. M., when there were some signs of a rally in the Gold Room on a bid for large sums from one of the Banking firms connected with California, and who have to make deposits in the Treasury Office here for California account. At 4 o'clock the quotation returned to 131½ ₱ cent. The movements of Gold through the week have been large. The Treasury Office received, in all, for San Francisco account, by telegraphic transfers, $2,000,000, and for Customs $3,492,865. The Office paid out $315,179 for Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 at noon on Thursday. The Banks lose on their Gold averages of the week $2,559,989. The shipments of Gold and Silver, of all sorts, amount to $492,981. In other departments of the Bank movement than Gold, the liquidation of the week amounts to $3,764,232 in Loans; $1,659,258 in Greenbacks, and $6,928,165 on the general line of Deposits, including the above sum of $2,559,989 in Gold.

The Money market closed for the week at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. per annum on call to the Brokers. The prevailing rule of the Street is 6 ₱ cent., but as usual on Saturday, some of the large lenders accepted 5 ₱ cent. rather than carry their balances over to Monday. While these moderate rates on demand loans prevail in Wall-street, there is an indisposition among lenders, at Bank and among private Bankers, to make time engagements except at much higher rates, running all the way from 7 ₱ cent. and a commission to 12 ₱ cent. per annum.

On the Stock Exchange, with the exception of the Public Funds, which held steady on the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, and were higher on the Currency 6 ₱ cents, the market was generally bearish on the New-York and Western Roads, including the temporary favorites of Friday, the Lake Shore and Wabash. The feeling was especially weak on the Vanderbilt Roads, until near the close, when orders appeared for Hudson River at 180@181, and for Central at 200 ₱ cent. The intense heat of the weather caused the Exchange Board to dispense with the Second meeting, and the business was well over on the Street by 3:30 P. M.

The latest quotations as compared with Friday night are as follows. The Foreign Exchanges closed on the basis of 109½ for 60-day Bills on London. The new Tennessee Bonds were firm:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	115	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	122¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅞	120⅝
American Gold Coin	132⅜	131½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	52⅝	53⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55½
Missouri Bonds	86½	86⅝
North Carolina Bonds, new	50½	50
New-York Central	*201½	*200
Reading Railway	96⅜	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	116	115⅞
Northwest Common	88	86¼
Northwest Preferred	97	96⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¼	105
Pacific Mail Company	83	*79⅛
St. Paul Preferred	89	88⅝
St. Paul Common	81	80⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½
Hudson River	181½	180½
Harlem	161½	160
Lake Shore	107⅝	107½
Wabash	85½	84½

*Ex-div.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	123⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	120⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	123	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅜	10-40 reg	111
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	114⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s, Currency	109⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881	103	Georgia 7s, new bds..	91
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886	103	N. Carolina 6s	56
Ill. Canal bds, 1870	99	N. Carolina 6s. new bs	50
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	99	S. Carolina 6s, new bs	64⅛
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	99	Missouri 6s	86⅛
Ill. War Loan	99	Missouri H&St.Jo.Iss	90
Indiana 5 ₱ ct	98⅛	Louisiana 6s, Lev. bds	64
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1873.	97	Louisiana 8s, Lev. bds	84⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., 1878.	95	California 7s	125
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., 1878.	97½	Connecticut 6s	99¼
Michigan 7 ₱ ct. W. L	97¼	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, ex cou..	61½	Alabama 5s	64
Tennessee 6s, new bds	53⅜	Alabama 8s	93
Virginia 6s, ex cou	55	N. Y. 7s, Can. Ln., '70.	100⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60	N. Y. 6s, Can. Ln., '72.	102¼

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

America	142	Irving	110
City	200	Metropolitan	136
Phenix	109	Market	122
North River	90	Nassau	106
Tradesmen's	150	Shoe & Leather	143
Butchers' & Drovers'	134	Corn Exchange	130
National	116	Continental	100
Merchants' Ex	117	St. Nicholas	115½
Seventh Ward	112	Importers & Traders	132
State of New-York	110½	Central National	112½
Commerce	125	Fourth National	105⅛
Ocean	101	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	115¼	Tenth National	106½
Chatham	165	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	121	Gold Exchange	149
Hanover	108	Bkrs. & Broks. Assn.	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Gt. West. 2d M., 1893.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es..	87	Gal. & Chic. Ex	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879..	96	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89¼	Chic., R. I. & Pac	94½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880.	82⅝	Mor. & Essex 1st M	99½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888.	77	Mor. & Essex 2d M	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70.	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F	99
Hud.R.7s, 2d, S.F.,'85.	102½	N. J. Cen. 2d M	100
Harlem 1st M	101	N. J. Cen. new Bds	95
Mich.Cen.8 ₱ c.,'69-72.	130	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	101½
Mich.Cen.,n.1st 8s,'82.	130	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M..	93	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	82½
M. S.& N. I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92
Pac. R.7s guar.by Mo.	90	Pen. R. Bds	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	100¼
A. & T. H. 2d Inc	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chic. & N. W. 1st M..	90½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d	86
Con. 7 ₱ c. conv	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86
Han. & St. J. L. G'ts.	108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	83¾
Del., L. & W. 1st M	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93½	Tol., P. & War. E. D.	83
Tol. & W. 1st Ex	89	West. Union Bds	89
Tol.& W. Equip.Bs..	76½	Iron Mountain Bds	82
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	86⅝	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91
Gt. West. 1st M., 1888.	83		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 21, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$96,355,831 93
Gold receipts	1,080,804 03
Gold payments	*5,448,837 00
Gold balance	78,647,896 59
Currency receipts	226,907 83
Currency payments	608,811 95
Currency balance	10,334,724 81
General balance	91,592,862 97
Included in gold receipts—Customs.	321,000 00

*Five million Gold Certificates canceled and sent to Washington.

In the ultimate terms of consolidation between the Lake Shore and Wabash Roads, a variation was made from the original proposition of 6, 7 @ 8 ₱ cent. for three years on the Wabash, to an equality of Dividends after the 1st of January, 1870—the Lake Shore being allowed an extra Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. out of the earnings of the current six months.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 20, 1869, was $3,392,604.

The receipts from operations of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, for the fiscal years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$170,172 10	$177,346 47
From freights	302,418 55	330,549 64
From mails	11,160 09	11,117 00
From express	4,950 00	6,000 00
From rents	3,107 96	4,333 97
Total	$481,808 70	$529,347 08
Expenses, viz.:		
Maintenance of road	$94,332 17	$106,241 97
Motive power	88,389 31	70,880 46
Fuel	37,466 38	38,528 60
Oil and waste	4,521 74	6,596 70
Passenger department	18,315 88	21,420 35
Freight department	27,141 25	27,031 15
Loss and damage	4,063 27	3,244 14
Repairs of buildings	3,268 65	8,664 96
New wood sheds	......	5,000 00
Depots and land	......	4,536 00
Insurance	2,654 61	5,587 55
Tools and machinery	7,910 24	4,350 91
Miscellaneous	31,900 36	35,080 07
Total	$319,894 46	$337,162 95
Net earnings	$171,914 24	$192,184 13

A comparison of the earnings of the past with those of the preceding year shows an increase of $47,538 38; with an increase in expenses of $17,268 49—making the increase in net earnings, $20,269 89.

TRIAL BALANCE, JULY 20, 1869.

Construction	$2,996,180 99
Notes receivable	5,193 94
Superintendent, including stock and materials on hand, and sundry accounts unsettled	125,847 95
Wood lots	6,378 14
Agents for collections	449 04
Cash	26,640 72
Total	$3,160,690 78
Lyndon lands	12,760 07
Massawippi Railroad	5,000 00
Coupons uncalled for	592 00
Dividends	1,824 60
Reserve	93,645 00
Stock issued	2,084,200 00
Bonded debt	500,000 00
Notes payable in 1876	295,000 00
Trustees of sinking fund	98,000 00
Partial payments account subscription	3,683 23
Earnings	68,929 11
New shops	2,055 09
	$3,160,690 78

President—HENRY KEYES.
Vice-President—Josiah Stickney.
Directors—Henry Keyes, Josiah Stickney, Emmons Raymond, William Thomas, Gardner C. Brown, Thomas Upham, Benj. P. Cheney, F. S. Carruth, Elijah Cleveland, Henry Chase, Timo. P. Redfield, Albert Knight, Benj. Pomroy.
Treasurer—N. P. Lovering.
Secretary—Elijah Cleveland.
Superintendent—A. H. Perry.

The Cleveland *Leader*, of Aug. 20, says:

"A meeting of the leading iron manufacturers west of the Allegheny Mountains took place at Pittsburgh on Wednesday of the present week. The Convention represented about twenty rolling mills and may be regarded as expressing the views of the entire iron interest of the West. The result of their deliberations was the adoption of a new 'list' or card of rates, by which the price of iron is raised from one-fourth to one-half cent per pound, making a difference of from $2 50 to $11 ₱ ton in favor of the manufacturer. Cleveland and Cincinnati dealers secured the additional advantage of being allowed to sell by a list one-eighth of a cent above those of Pittsburg and the Mahoning Valley. This movement will have the effect of checking the over-production of metal, and the 'cutting' of rates that has been said to prevail so largely among dealers throughout the West. The new list, it must be understood, does not affect sales made in New-York or any point east of the mountains, but it will prove an important source of relief to the iron interests of the West."

The *Alta California* of Aug. 13, says:

"The scarcity of coin continues to affect the markets, and is mostly due to the diminished supply of gold bullion, which results from the diminished yield at Washoe from various causes, and of the lessened production in this State, by reason of strikes and migration to White Pine. The receipts of bullion by the express companies for the past month were as follows, compared with last year:

1868.

	Northern Mines.	Southern Mines.	Coastwise.	Total.
W., F. & Co.	$3,349,728	$245,558	$363,514	$3,958,800
Pacific Union..	176,454	7,810	....	184,264
Total 1868	$3,526,182	$253,368	$363,514	$4,143,064

1869.

	Northern Mines.	Southern Mines.	Coastwise.	Total.
W., F. & Co.	$2,097,069	$242,908	$246,237	$2,586,214
Pacific Union..	405,416	80,318	....	485,734
Total 1869	$2,502,485	$323,226	$246,237	$3,071,948
Decrease	$1,023,697	....	$117,277	$1,071,116
Increase	....	$69,858	....	....

Thus the net decrease of bullion for the month has been $1,071,116, per express returns. The amount of bars exported was $1,753,458, and there was sent to the Mint, mostly through the Refinery, $1,534,800—together, $3,288,258, or $200,000 in excess of the receipts by the express companies.

The demand for coin to go out of this market in the month of July has been, as compared with the same month last year, as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Paid for Customs duties	$910,081 98	$942,814 71
Exported—Steamers, &c	119,747 00	325,511 70
Increase in City Treasury	100,000 00	200,000 00
Sent to interior	696,745 00	668,039 00
Total demand	$1,826,573 98	$2,136,365 41
Total coinage for July..	2,355,000 00	1,500,000 00
Excess supply	$528,426 02	....
Excess demand	....	$636,365 41

Thus there has been sent out of the market this month $636,365 41 more than was coined. The sums sent to the interior are those taken by the express companies, as follows:

	Taken Inland.	Bro't Down.
Wells, Fargo & Co	$2,015,247	$521,723
Pacific Union	494,655	276,771
Total	$2,509,902	$798,494

These figures show $1,711,408 more sent inland than received. But of the $2,015,247 carried up by WELLS, FARGO & CO., $759,861 was bullion sent to New-York by railroad, and $141,754 coin, which is embraced in the $325,511 70, exported. The result is, then, $668,039 more coin sent into the interior than was brought down for the month. This drain has been severely felt, and operates as a check upon the negotiation of bills and the purchase of bullion. The demand for the interior to buy grain remains very active under the rise in grain prices. The continued absorption of coin at a time when the supply of bullion is less is felt in every branch of business until the operations of trade begin to bring back from the interior, in the payment of goods, the coin now going up to buy grain.

The manner in which the railroad affects the bullion movement may be illustrated in the following table of the bullion shipped by Pacific Railroad to New-York by the First National Bank of Nevada from White Pine:

May	$17,022 85
June	84,173 77
July	121,541 69
Total	$222,738 31

This is a considerable amount shipped out by the 'back door' to the East. The Assessor of the White Pine District gives the amount of the proceeds of the mines in the district for the quarter at $412,814. Of this more than half has gone East, and it appears by a large monthly increase."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Bankers, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, offer for sale $1,500,000, Seven Per Cent., Twenty-five Year Bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued under the act of the Legislature of Louisiana, approved 27th of February, 1869, at 75 cents and accrued interest.

The undersigned confidently recommend these Bonds to Capitalists as a first-class investment, and they will take pleasure in affording full information respecting the same.

The Interest on said Bonds for one year in advance has already been provided for, and deposited with the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans.

The punctual payment to the Fiscal Agent by the City of New-Orleans of the Interest on these Bonds is imperatively fixed by law, and they will constitute a first mortgage on all the Real Estate of the City of New-Orleans, now moderately estimated at $120,000,000 after the consolidated debt, which will soon be extinguished by the annual tax of $650,000.

The Interest Coupons of these Bonds are payable in the City of New-York on the 1st of September and 1st of March, and the Fiscal Agent of the City of New-Orleans will promptly provide for and have the same paid at the counter of the Chemical National Bank of this City.

A limited amount of these desirable Bonds will be disposed of at the rate above named, (say 75 and Interest,) if applied for between now and the 1st of September next, and in case of an excess of demand for the same, the undersigned will award the Bonds to the first applicant.

The right is reserved of advancing the rate upon these Bonds after the 1st of September a. c.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Secured by First Mortgage on the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD,

and by the additional guarantee of a paid-up capital of six millions of dollars.

Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The road is in course of thorough and rapid construction; 150 miles will be completed by 1st October next, and the entire line, it is believed, by the end of the ensuing year.

The admirable selection of the route for commanding both local and through business cannot fail to make it one of the best paying railroads in the country.

These choice securities are meeting with rapid sale at par and accrued interest in currency, at which price they are still offered.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the above bonds. The road is completed; earned last year $1,118,238 net, about $11,000 per mile, while the interest on the loan is $420,000 in gold.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency. For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	36	Molasses, hhds	100
Beeswax, pkgs	7	Crude Turp., bbls	159
Cotton, bales	44	Spirits Turp., bbls..	1,259
Copper, bbls	54	Resin, bbls	6,146
Dried Fruit, pkgs	9	Tar, bbls	215
Eggs, bbls	684	Pitch, bbls	465
Flour, bbls	8,865	Peanuts, bags	179
Wheat, bushels	147,429	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,388
Corn, bushels	19,543	Cut Meats, pkgs	15
Rye, bushels	40	Lard, kegs	300
Malt, bushels	702	Stearine, pkgs	32
Barley, bushels	950	Butter, pkgs	1,377
Oats, bushels	22,961	Cheese, boxes	4,085
Flaxseed, bushels	386	Tallow, pkgs	124
Beans, bushels	90	Starch, boxes	860
Cornmeal, bbls	322	Tobacco, hhds	95
Cornmeal, bags	600	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	56
Hops, bales	156	Whisky, bbls	20
Leather, sides	7,126	Wool, bales	116

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—94 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 6 casks Copper, 69 bbls. Ashes, 102 bbls. Beef, 746 bales Cotton, 4 bags Sea Island Cotton, 1 case Hardware, 57 bales Whalebone, 1 case Buttons, 1 bbl. Wax, 1 bale Skins, 1 case Whisky, 6 cases Statuettes, 194 bales Sarsaparilla, 6 cases Dress Goods.

By the bark *Rapid*, for Cork—5,112 bags Wheat.

By the ship *J. S. De Wolf*, for Antwerp—1,281 pieces Lumber, 291,480 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *D. H. Watjen*, for London—512 bbls. Resin, 4,359 bbls. Flour, 41,208 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Sofia Patti*, for Cork—21,601 bushels Wheat.

By the *City of Boston*, for Liverpool—1 box Machinery, 408 bales Cotton, 52 cases Sewing Machines, 299,848 ℔s. Bacon, 72,217 ℔s. Lard, 1,085,841 ℔s. Cheese, 2,050 boxes Cheese, 40 bbls. Pork, Specie, $28,645.

By the bark *Giacinto*, for Queenstown—27,109 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Edward Hill*, for Gibraltar—5,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 254 bbls. Resin, 160 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig *Queen of the Fleet*, for Cork—15,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Letizia*, for Gloucester—21,906 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Federico*, for Palma Majorca—44,160 gallons Refined Petroleum, 7 cases Sewing Machines.

By the bark *Lakemba*, for Dunkirk—175,941 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamship *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—344 hhds. Tobacco, 30 bales Rags, 80 bbls. Fish Roes, 150,600 ℔s. Lard, 573 bales Cotton, 22,647 bushels Wheat, 319 bales Hops, 34,000 ℔s. Cheese, 511 bbls. Resin, 25,600 ℔s. Bacon, 52 tierces Beef, 1 bbl. Pork, 645 cases Sewing Machines.

By the bark *Armenia*, for Constantinople—1,758 cases Rifles, 12 cases Muskets.

By the ship *Hudson*, for London—10 bbls. Paint, 309 hhds. Tobacco, 30,740 bushels Wheat, 18 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 657 bbls. Resin, 218,860 ℔s. Oil Cake, 5,222 gallons Sperm Oil, 8,400 bbls. Flour, 225 pkgs. Maizena, 275 boxes Clocks, 7,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—378,386 ℔s. Cheese, 1,213 boxes Cheese, 17,000 ℔s. Bacon, 12 casks W. O. Foots, 2,600 Staves, 2,549 bbls. Flour, 25,465 bushels Wheat, 27 cases Sewing Machines, 2 bbls. Oil, 60 bales Hops, 69,440 ℔s. Tallow, 15 casks Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 107 boxes Clocks.

By the steamer *Fulton*, for Copenhagen—415 cases Rifles, 27 cases Machinery, 166,250 ℔s. Tallow, 30 boxes Tobacco, 2,469 cases Cartridges, 103 ℔s. Resin, 14 bundles Whalebone, 6 casks Potash, 18 cases Fish.

By the bark *Alcyone*, for Melbourne—177,857 ℔s. Manufactured Tobacco, 2 cases Machinery, 1,600 boxes Maizena, 318 packages Manufactured Wood, 88 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 600 cases Oysters, 311 packages Hardware, 100 cases Lobsters, 50 cases Salmon, 42 cases Drugs.

ASHES—Pots have been in request and steady at $7 37@$7 62 ₱ 105 ℔s. Pearls are inactive and nominal. Stock, 413 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady. Sales, 422 bags Rio, by the *Luke Bruce*, and 276 bags do., by the *Avance*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angustura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—The light stock and high prices claimed by holders have had the effect of checking operations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 502 bales, including 197 bales to spinners, and 305 bales to speculators. Sales were also made of 100 bales on the basis of Low Middling for September, at 32c.; 600 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October, at 30c.; 50 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for December, at 27¾c.; 250 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for January, at 27½c.; 300 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for February, on private terms; 100 bales for December, free on board, at Mobile, at 27½c.; 100 bales, same delivery, at 27½c.; and 50 bales, same delivery, at 27½c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been active and prices have advanced 1½c. ₱ ℔. from the quotations of Saturday, closing firm at the advance. The amount of Cotton offering on the market is very small, and the stock at this port has fallen to the very low figure of 7,000 bales, with probably less than 5,000 bales of available Cotton in the stock. At the same date last year our stock was 33,000 bales; and although the receipts at all the ports from the 1st of September to the 2d of October were 102,000 bales, yet the stock at this port was steadily reduced until on the 2d of October it was only 5,000 bales. With the stocks in Spinners' hands less than last year, it would seem very plain that the mills must stop or pay high prices for Cotton. The total sales for the week have been 11,456 bales, including 7,281 bales to spinners, 2,552 bales to speculators, and 1,843 bales to exporters. The sales for future delivery have been heavy. We quote the following sales all on 'basis Low Middling:' for September, 500 bales at from 31c.@32¼c.; for October, 1,125 bales at from 29c.@30c.; for November, 150 bales at from 28c.@28¼c.; for December, 4,350 bales at from 27½c.@28¼c.; for January, 2,400 bales at 26¾c.@27¾c.; for February, 500 bales at 27c.@27¼c. For October, 150 bales in Baltimore on private terms. For November and December, free on board at New-Orleans and Savannah, 1,000 bales on private terms. For December and January, 200 bales, free on board at Mobile, at 27¾c. For December, 200 bales, free on board at Mobile, at 27½c.; at Savannah, 400 bales at 26¾c.; at New-Orleans, 100 bales at 27¾c. For January, free on board at Savannah, 200 bales at 27c., and 100 bales at 27¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been 3,385 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 3,385 bales. Total, 3,385 bales. The Dry Goods market steady. The crop accounts continue very good, and 3,000,000 bales is now the estimate for the next crop. From the report of the first annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters, held in New-York June 30, 1869, we copy the following: 'The number of Cotton mills in the Northern States is 736, running 6,502,974 spindles, making No. 27¾ Yarn, averaging 61 46-100 ℔s. of Cotton to each spindle; making a total consumption for the year of 401,617,473 ℔s. The number of mills in the Southern States is 108, running 260,583 spindles, making No. 12½ Yarn, averaging 144 60-100 ℔s. Cotton to each spindle, making a total consumption of 37,925,340 ℔s. of Cotton; making the total consumption in the United States for this year 1,000,000 bales, of 440 ℔s. each.'"

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	30⅜	30⅜	31	31¼
Good Ordinary	32⅜	32⅜	33	33¼
Low Middlings	34	34¼	34⅜	34¾
Middlings	35	35⅛	35½	35¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	1,364
Receipts last week	1,816
Receipts preceding week	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	352,823
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	677,062
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	1,725
Exports since Jan. 1	182,638
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	366,381
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	8,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,308,500
Receipts same time preceding year	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,439,000
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	18,000
Estimated stock same time last year	48,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, though the offerings have been fair, and prices have been quoted 10c.@20c. a barrel lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 65@$7; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $7@$7 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 90 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 35
Extra State	6 65@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 30@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 8 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@11 50

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$11 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour has been inactive at $6 75@$9 25 for Extra ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales 125 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour has been in limited demand at $4 30@$6 60 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Cornmeal is more active at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 625 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely at a further material reduction in prices, leading to a more active business for shipment, milling and on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,250 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 72@$1 80, the latter an extreme; poor Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 60, chiefly at $1 55@$1 59; No. 1 Spring, (small lots,) at $1 63@$1 65; No. 2 Spring, unsound to straight, at $1 42½@$1 50, chiefly at $1 45 for soft, and $1 50 for straight; White Genesee at $1 75; Red and Amber State at $1 55@$1 58; White Southern at $1 70@$1 80; Red and Amber do. at $1 55@$1 63, and White California at $1 80@$1 82, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted lower on a restricted trade, closing heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 92½c.@$1 15 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 15@$1 19 for poor to choice Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 18@$1 19 for White, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy at from $1 24@$1 25 for Western, and $1 25@$1 28 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and nominal. Barley Malt rules quiet at $1 60@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Oats have been less active, closing heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 56,900 bushels at 64c.@65c. for Old Western, chiefly at 65c.; and 60c.@64c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 22,647 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 12,759 bbls. Flour, and 72,048 bushels Wheat, for London; 21,906 bushels Wheat for Gloucester; 2,549 bbls. Flour, and 29,045 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; 73,984 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered twenty-four loads of Lumber, twenty of Wheat, eight of Coal, six of Flour, four of Corn, two of Pig Iron, and one each of Oil, Ashes and Staves.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Aug. 20:

Wheat—Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Manhattan, Oswego; Dubuque, Oswego; Billy Clark, Oswego; Linn, Buffalo; A. G. Gould, Buffalo; J. P. Taber, Buffalo; M. Harmon, Buffalo; Abram Wood, Buffalo; Juno, Buffalo; George W. Knowles, Buffalo; W. McCarthy, Buffalo; C. F. Jewett, Buffalo; Mary Case, Buffalo; Dexter, Buffalo; Restless, Buffalo; Horricon, Buffalo; Gen. Lyon, Buffalo; A. S. Miles, Buffalo; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo.

Coal—Edward Backus, Watkins; David Ellis, Watkins; E. S. Chittingworth, Geneva; Volga, Buffalo; G. S. Cottman, Watkins; John T. Murray, Buffalo; St. John, Watkins; Com. Willson, Buffalo.

Oil—Eva May, Buffalo.

Corn—Geo. E. Jennings, Buffalo; Maggie, Buffalo; H. Shattuck, Buffalo; D. B. Austin, Buffalo; Alexander, Oswego.

Lumber—J. H. Roberts, Buffalo; Henry Harn, Buffalo; S. J. Belton, Buffalo; Fanny Mattison, Buffalo; Three Sisters, Buffalo; Six Brothers, Buffalo; Neil Duross, Buffalo; Mardel, Lyon's Falls; Sam & Hod, Oswego; Creddie, Olean; Etna, Boonville; Highlander, Boonville; Frank Harder, Oswego; A. B. Eno, Oswego; Cora Dawley, Oswego; J. D. Hartson, Oswego; O. S. Stores, Tonawanda; J. Carr, Lyon's Falls; W. E. Straight, Lyon's Falls; L. P. Marsden, Oswego; John C. Black, Lyon's Falls; Ella, Lyon's Falls; Eugene Levans, Olean; J. Boardman, Olean.

Ashes—D. Harter, Buffalo.

Pig Iron—Fall Creek No. 11, Watkins; Fall Creek No. 1, Watkins.

Staves—Princess, Buffalo.

Mixed—Acme, Oswego.

Flour—S. H. Fish, Phœnix; City of Albany, Rochester; Frank Sherman, Rochester; Alexander, Oswego; Humboldt, Oswego; Newark, Rochester."

HAY—New Bale Hay has been in request for local use, at from 50c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs. Old rules dull, but steady, at 80c. for Shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw is inactive at 55c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in slack demand, including American at 7c.@11c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@11c.; Eastern, 6c.@9c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@9c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ ℔. The receipts were 156 bales; export clearances, 379 bales.

LEATHER—Has been quiet at unaltered figures. The receipts to-day were 7,126 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted steady, but there has been no trade of moment. New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in much better supply and light demand, closing heavily at about 42½c. for merchantable ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,257 bbls.; no exports; Crude Turpentine has been inactive and nominal; receipts, 159 bbls. Nothing new in Tar, of which 215 bbls. were received; or in Pitch, of which 465 bbls. arrived. Resin has been slow of sale, but quoted steady, on the basis of $2 35 for strained ₱ 280 ℔s. The receipts were 6,146 bbls.; export clearances, 2,037 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 50@$3 60; Resin at $2 30@$9 50 ₱ 280 ℔s., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 55@$3 30; Pitch at $2 55@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 78@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm $2; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 42@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted dull and heavy at 16¾c.@17c. in bulk, and 23c. in barrels, ₱ gallon. Sales were reported of 450 bbls. At Philadelphia, barreled Crude was inactive and weak at 22½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, Crude in bulk was available at 14½c.@14¾c., deliverable the balance of the year, but was not in request. There were no receipts of Crude reported here; at Philadelphia, 540 bbls. arrived. The export clearances hence were 175,941 gallons by the bark *Lakemba* for Dunkirk. Refined has been comparatively tame here at 31¾c. for Standard White, August delivery, at which sales were reported of 250 bbls.; and 32c. for do. last half of September delivery, with sales of 500 bbls. At Philadelphia there was an active movement, chiefly in lines, but at lower and declining prices, on increasing offerings of Oil. Sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for August delivery, chiefly at 31¾c.; and 20,000 bbls. do. September to December delivery, (5,000 bbls. each month,) at 32½c.@32⅝c., closing at 32½c. ₱ gallon. At Pittsburg, the reported dealings of yesterday reached 18,000 bbls. Standard White, including 500 bbls. for prompt delivery, at 31¾c., and 17,500 bbls. September to December delivery, at 32½c.@32⅝c. ₱ gallon, closing quite heavily. The receipts of Refined here were 1,388 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,260 bbls. The export clearances hence were 291,480 gallons by the ship *J. S. De Wolf*, for Antwerp; 44,160 gallons by the brig *Frederica*, for Palma, Majorca, and 5,000 gallons by the bark *Edward Hill*, for Gibraltar. Standard White, in cases, continues inactive, at from 36½c.@38c.; Prime White at 38c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., rules dull and heavy at 9½c.@10c. ₱ gallon; in cases, it has been quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $2@$2 15, and for Refined, $2 20@$2 35, on a light offering.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been purchased only in small lots at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 15 for New Mess, $30@$31 for Prime Mess, $32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are rather more active at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 285 packages at 14¾c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 20½c.@22c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand at rising prices; sales 390 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 17½c.@17⅝c. ₱ ℔. Lard has been dull and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 325 tierces and bbls. at 17¾c.@20½c. for No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 19½c.@19⅝c. for Prime Steam, ₱ ℔. Beef has been slow of sale at from $3 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 140 bbls. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet at $25@$30 ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese continue quiet. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra quality, ₱ ℔	41 @42½
State firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	37 @40
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ ℔	34 @36
State Welsh tubs, Good to Fine, ₱ ℔	34 @38
State half firkin tubs, Fine to Extra, ₱ ℔	40 @42½
Western Reserve firkins, Prime, ₱ ℔	30 @31
Western Reserve firkins, Fair, ₱ ℔	25 @27
Ordinary Western firkins, ₱ ℔	22 @25
Common Western firkins, ₱ ℔	16 @18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ₱ ℔	15¾ @16
Factories, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	14 @15
Factories, Common, ₱ ℔	10 @12
Factories, Skimmed, ₱ ℔	7 @11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ ℔	14 @15¼
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	12½ @13½

SUGARS—No important change has been noted in prices, but there has been rather less call from refiners and the trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 916 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@13½c., and 600 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 40,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c.; also 30,000 ℔s. Stearine at 18½c.@20¼c., and 21,000 ℔s. Grease at 10¼c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted up to $1 25 ₱ gallon. Sales, 350 bbls.; receipts, 20 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A stronger though not active market has been noted to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 48,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10d. ₱ bushel, 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton, and 125 bales Hops at ¾d. ₱ ℔. For Glasgow, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 30,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel. For London, there were reported 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d. each. There were some Grain charters in negotiation, but not closed up to a late hour. For the United Kingdom and orders, for the Continent, a Danish brig, now at Boston, with 1,200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, N. C., at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl., or, if to a direct port, at 6d. less

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
SEA OF ICE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE VICTIMS and SOLON SHINGLE. Principal character by Mr. John E. Owens

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near M-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MASSANIELLO and TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Madrid telegram reports on reliable authority that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed. The Regent SERRANO denies that he sustains the Duke of MONTPENSIER for the Spanish throne, and says that he remains neutral on the question. Dissensions have arisen in the Cabinet respecting the proper treatment for the Bishops who refused to obey the late decree of the Regent. The pursuit and capture of the fleeing Carlists continue.

Fifteen thousand workingmen in Barcelona have struck for higher wages, and as they expect others to join them in the movement, the people apprehend a disturbance of the public peace.

General LEBOEUF has been appointed Minister of War of France, as successor of Marshal NIEL, deceased.

It is now stated that Mr. GLADSTONE has entirely recovered his health.

The well-known THOMAS HUGHES has been appointed referee by the Oxonians and Harvards—t is said at the special desire of the latter.

GENERAL.

The Governor-General of Canada, at a banquet given in his honor at Halifax on Friday evening, complained that his Quebec speech had been misquoted. He had spoken of a change of allegiance, thereby contemplating different relations with England, but not of severance. This idea never occurred to him.

Prince ARTHUR arrived at Halifax yesterday in the steamer *City of Paris*.

MARTIN MCGUIRE, a laborer in Hartford, Conn., quarreled with his wife yesterday morning about some property, and cut her throat, seriously wounding her, although there are chances of her recovery. MCGUIRE walked leisurely away after committing the deed, and at last accounts was still at large.

The manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have decided to run the mills but three days in the week for the present, the price for goods produced not covering the cost of production. This arrangement will go into effect the present week, the mills running only Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. This will put over 500,000 spindles on half time.

A Miss HILL, niece of General A. P. HILL, of Virginia, was accidentally shot and killed by her brother-in-law, Mr. G. W. SKINNER, at his residence, in Washington County, Ala., a few evenings ago. Mr. SKINNER was about to leave the house to spend the night with a sick neighbor, and was engaged in recapping his loaded pistol, when one of the barrels exploded, and the ball from it entered the side of the unfortunate lady, killing her instantly.

Letters have been received from Major POWELL which bring authentic dates from his Colorado expedition down to the 23d of June. These are of a later date than that affixed to the reported catastrophe to the expedition.

Great preparations are making in Japan for the reception of the Duke of EDINBURGH, now on his way to Yokohama. He is to be given quarters in the Tycoon's old palace in Yeddo, which is being fitted up in gorgeous style; and horses and carriages for his use have been ordered from China.

In Washington, yesterday was another hot day. Five men died from the effects of the heat during the day—one of them Mr. SCHENCK, a prominent druggist of Philadelphia.

Mr. P. W. TALIAFERRO, Ex-Postmaster of New-Orleans, lately imprisoned on charges of embezzlement in connection with his official administration, has been released on giving bonds, one of $5,000 and one of $10,000.

It is reported that the yellow fever is still raging at Key West. The troops have all been removed from the vicinity of the city, and few strangers arrive. The Catholic priest who had recently arrived from Havana to fill the place of Father MCDONALD, died on Tuesday evening.

Two negroes, calling themselves CHARLES BROWN and JACOB MERRIMAN, who recently committed an outrage on a young lady on the line of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Road, were recently taken from jail near Alexandria by a party of armed men, and lynched. The jailer was forced to surrender the keys of the cell, and was locked up in his own room.

ALBION N. LOWNE, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at Chicago, has received the appointment of General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, at a salary of $13,000 in gold.

The trot between Commodore VANDERBILT'S *Mountain Boy* and MCMAHON'S *Lady Thorn*, on the Saratoga Course, takes place today at noon. The track is in good order. *Mountain Boy* is said to have made a quarter mile in thirty-four seconds while training recently.

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that 500 Chinese will shortly be sent to St. Joseph, whence they will be distributed to various points. Agencies will be established at St. Joseph, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo.

General MEADE and staff, and several other Generals and subordinate officers, are expected to arrive at Gettysburg to-day, to be present at the reunion of officers on the battlefield. General R. E. LEE will not, after all, be present, he having sent word that "business engagements will not permit him." General LONGSTREET has also sent a note announcing that "important affairs will detain him in New-Orleans." Other ex-rebel officers write that they cannot come, and a large attendance of men who fought on the losing side is not expected.

President GRANT has accepted an invitation from Governor STEARNS, of New-Hampshire, to visit Concord. Colonel M. W. TAFFAN, Chief of the Governor's staff, left for Newport on Saturday morning, to arrange definitely the day of the visit, which will be some time this week.

Large crops are looked for in Minnesota. The late storms did but little damage, and but little complaint of injury by blight is heard.

The Labor Congress at Philadelphia closed on Saturday afternoon. On the last day a platform was adopted, and RICHARD TREVELLICK was elected President for the ensuing year, and it was voted to hold the next Congress in Cincinnati on the third Monday in August, 1870.

At Long Branch on Saturday, CHARLES E. LOEW, County Clerk, in behalf of the guests of the Mansion House, presented a gold chronometer watch to AUGUSTUS HECKLER, for perilous services at the late fire in the hotel stables and outbuildings.

The second annual reunion of the surviving members of the Twentieth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, many of whom are resident in New-York, will take place at the Savin Rock House, West Haven, Conn., on Friday next.

The Schuetzenfest commences at Baltimore to-day, and continues four days.

The Erie and Hudson River Railway Companies have concluded to desist from competition for Western or through freight, and to return to a higher rate of prices. The compromise between them takes effect to-day.

The old Rochester House block in Rochester was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a total loss of about $50,000. It was occupied as a planing mill and sashmaker's shop. Nearly a million feet of pine lumber in the adjoining yard were destroyed.

Commodore VANDERBILT was married to the daughter of ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, of Mobile, Ala., at London, Canada, on Friday. On Saturday the wedding party were at Syracuse, and yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, they arrived at Saratoga in a special train. The Commodore and his bride are stopping at Congress Hall.

Pier 27 East River was on Saturday afternoon the scene of a bloody tragedy in which JOHN HARRISON, a junk dealer of No. 167 South-street, and DELIA ADAMS, a little girl, were fatally wounded by pistol shots fired by Captain SAMUEL FOSS, of the ship *Pacific*, recently arrived from Liverpool. The affray commenced by Captain FOSS beating a dock thief named MARY O'TOOLE, whom he had caught stealing lime from a bag just unloaded from his vessel. HARRISON came to the rescue of the woman and attacked Captain FOSS, when he drew a pistol and fired several shots, with the result above stated.

JOHN HARRISON, the junk-dealer, who was shot by Captain FOSS, in the affray at Pier No. 27 East River, on Saturday, is still alive, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Yesterday afternoon Officer WILLIAM LEONARD, while endeavoring to stop a runaway horse belonging to Dr. SMITH, in Washington-street, Newark, was dragged along the streets a considerable distance, he at the same time keeping a firm hold of the reins. The officer was severely injured on the hip, and was incapacitated for duty. He was removed to the Police Station.

Democratic Issues in Ohio.

Mr. PENDLETON says truly that there are questions before the country which "rise above the domain of mere partisan politics, and should be considered with the calmest reason, the purest motives, and the best judgment." The combination is unfortunately rare where the issues of an election contest are to be decided. The "calmest reason" is not relied upon for success, the "purest motives" are usually supposed to belong altogether to one's own party.

Even Mr. PENDLETON, who sees how great questions should be treated, has not adhered to his own standard in his letter of acceptance. He is not candid in his statement of the issues of the canvass, or of the nature of the evils which he proposes to cure. The Fifteenth Amendment, for example, is a matter on which judgment is to be passed, yet he propounds no opinion for or against it. The omission is rendered more significant by the allusion he makes to Governor HAYES' silence on the subject. The reticence which is objectionable in an opponent cannot be meritorious in himself.

The same disingenuousness appears in the remarks of the Democratic candidate on the financial and business condition of the country. The sketch he draws is gloomy enough. Employment, he asserts, is obtained with difficulty; labor is inadequately rewarded; business men stand on the verge of bankruptcy; interest is exorbitant; the tariff is oppressive; internal taxation is unequal and unjust; capital is privileged, and labor crushed. These allegations have a certain foundation in fact. But when Mr. PENDLETON makes them the groundwork of an indictment against the Republican Party, he neither appeals to the "calmest reason," nor pays tribute to truth.

A fair statement of the case would exact some reference to the causes of the evils which Mr. PENDLETON portrays. They are, in the main, results of the war for the preservation of the Union. The debt grew out of that struggle, and out of the debt has sprung taxation and business embarrassment. But for the rebellion there had been few of these evils; and inasmuch as the Democratic Party helped to promote and prolong the rebellion, it must carry its share of the responsibility. The debt is, substantiantially, a Democratic debt, and few contributed to its increase with greater zeal than Mr. PENDLETON. The issue thus presented is not likely to be a source of much Democratic strength.

Besides, while Mr. PENDLETON emphasizes the ills of the time, he is not impelled by the "calmest reason" to prescribe the required remedies. By what method and with what means does his party propose to afford relief? The debt has been incurred: would he do less than pay it? It is a solid fact: does he desire to sponge it off? Oppressive taxation is a consequence of the debt: would he lighten the load by a policy of repudiation?

For the fiscal burdens and the financial embarrassments which Mr. PENDLETON parades, no specific can be immediately available. The Democrats, if suddenly restored to power, could not without national dishonor greatly deviate from the path now trodden by the Administration. The most they could hope to achieve would be the substitution of a lower rate of interest for that now borne by the debt, the revision of taxation and the reduction of its amount as a result of retrenchment and reform. This precise work the Republican Party has begun.

To the completion of this work the success of the Democrats in Ohio would be a hindrance, not a help. For their policy is not to improve the national credit but to destroy it. The effect of their measures would be to aggravate every one of the evils which their candidate, in his letter, professes to deplore. Their orators and journals leave no room for misapprehension with reference to the Pendleton programme. All declare that the financial issue is the paramount issue in the canvass. What that means every one knows. It means robbery of the public creditor, a repudiation of the contract entered into with him, and large additions to the currency in circulation, with all the inevitable evils of inflation—as consequences of Democratic victory. Or it means improved public credit, reduced and readjusted taxes, and a steady march toward resumption of specie payments—as fruits of the Republican policy. "Of the result in October," Mr. PENDLETON writes, "we need have no fear;" and for once we agree with him.

Grant's Despotism.

The Democracy must feel quite disappointed that President GRANT has not taken any step, thus far, in the way of establishing the *despotism* which they declared, last year, would be the consequence of his election. They felt certain—at least so they said—that in case he were elected President, he would, after attaining power, begin the work of subverting our free institutions, overthrowing the Constitution, and establishing a Cæsarism in which he should play the part of Dictator or Emperor. They pretended to be very much afraid of these results; and Democratic newspapers and stump orators attempted to frighten the people with terrible pictures of GRANT'S schemes and purposes.

We suppose they are now beginning to get over their apprehensions in regard to this matter. GRANT has in no way interferred with the constitutional order of things. In all its Departments, the Government is carried on as usual. Not even the sharpest Democrat has discovered any plot, or any sign of any conspiracy. The army is performing its usual duties in the various parts of our vast territory, and we hear of no military *cabals*, or intrigues against the liberties of the people. We should think everybody must now feel quite assured that the Constitution is as safe as possible, and that never, in our history, had we less prospect of the establishment of a despotism.

The Workingmen and their Wages.

We are heartily rejoiced at one of the steps taken by the Labor Congress. If practical action is taken, during the year, by the various trade societies throughout the country, for furnishing the statistics of labor, required in a resolution which was adopted, we shall have better means than we have heretofore possessed for the settlement of certain questions about which facts are as scarce as arguments are plentiful. The resolution provides that the local trade organizations shall furnish quarterly reports to the President of the National Union, covering the following points:

"Number of members; usual hours of labor; average amount of wages; cost of living; as to steady work; number out of employment during the past three months; are those who have steady work fully employed? as to a rise or fall of wages during the last five years; how many prevented from working by sickness, and how many have died during the quarter; and as to the result of coöperative production, if tried."

The value of full and reliable statistics on all these matters of detail, drawn from all parts of the country, and relating to all its industries, cannot be overestimated. At present there is the greatest possible conflict of statement concerning all questions bearing on the condition of industry and the laborer. The employers of labor allege that the demands of the workingmen are exorbitant and ruinous,—that they are not only enormously excessive in comparison with anything known in past years, but that they are excessive when compared with the cost of living and the price of the necessities and commodities of life. The workingmen, on the other hand, allege that the advance in their remuneration has not kept pace with the advance in the expenses of life, and that not only is their condition now less desirable than it was formerly, but that they do not get their fair proportion of the results that are divided between capital and labor. Each side offers in evidence an abundance of statements. But on neither side are they impartial and comprehensive; and not even by the comparison of both sides can reliable grounds be found for the formation of a judgment.

In his last report, the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Mr. WELLS, gave the country a mass of valuable facts and statistics regarding the present condition of American labor. They were gathered very faithfully, and collated with great care. His general deduction from them was that, during the last seven years, the advance of workingmen's wages has not been in proportion to the advance in the necessaries of life, and that while the "rich were growing richer, the poor were growing poorer." But the researches of Mr. WELLS, though highly valuable, were necessarily quite limited, and his report lacked some of the most important features which we may expect to find in such reports as have been provided for by the National Labor Union.

We trust that the various organized trade societies, here and elsewhere, will be careful to carry out the work that their representatives at Philadelphia have agreed upon. Let the average weekly wages in every branch of industry be carefully reported. Let the actual and necessary expense of the workingman's living be reported, after ascertaining the facts by inquiry among the members of the local societies. Let there be accuracy in reporting the average and usual hours of labor per day. Let us have full accounts regarding the abundance or scarcity of employment in different localities. Let us have all the facts attainable concerning attempts at coöperation.

If accounts embracing these details are kept by the local societies of the country during the next year, and presented at the next annual Congress of the National Labor Union, we shall have a body of statistics concerning the condition of industry and the remuneration of the workers, more valuable than has yet been in existence. And we shall have material from which to form opinions about many points on which intelligent argument is now difficult.

Railway Enterprise in India.

It is to what is happily called a "policy of enlightened selfishness" that the late impetus given to English railway enterprise in India is due. Two rivals—Russia and the United States—have recently threatened to contest for long unchallenged commercial supremacy in the East. China and Japan are opening their marts to foreign control, and Pacific railroads and Pacific steamers have brought Yokohama, Shanghae and even Hong Kong nearer in time to New-York than they are to London.

To maintain her military control of India by fresh facilities for the rapid massing of troops, to prepare new military appliances of transportation against the menaced Russian advance toward Afghanistan, and, above all, to shorten her commercial routes to India, and thereby to China,—these are the considerations, doubtless, which have moved the British Government to assume, at the application of the Government of India, direct agency, henceforth, in the construction of Indian railways. And to give an idea of the Government's earnestness, we may say that it contemplates constructing no less than 10,000 miles of Indian railroads, in addition to the nearly 6,000 already built or building; and this enormous work it proposes to finish in thirty years, at an expenditure of £3,750,000 every year.

Meanwhile, the existing system of railways, which has been established by private companies, under a guarantee from Government, and subject to its control, is fast approaching completion. It comprises, as we have already intimated, 5,925 miles, of which according to the recent report of the Government Director, 4,096 have been completed. If we remember aright, about twenty years have been expended on this system of railways; and 174 miles were opened last year. During the present year little progress is making; but toward the close of 1870 the grand spectacle will probably be afforded of the simultaneous completion of the northwesterly line—1,500 miles long—between Calcutta and Lahore, and the northeasterly line between Bombay and Calcutta. Then, without cessation, we may expect the former line to be pushed out to the very northwestern extremity of the empire at Peshawur—an enterprise not more of commercial than of military importance, in view of the menacing position of Russia on the Oxus. And, simultaneously, we shall find commercial roads opening easterly in the direction of China.

That the British Government appreciates the vital military and commercial importance of Indian railways to its Asiatic supremacy is also clear from its prompt action on assuming control of their construction. The Duke of ARGYLL has already ordered the immediate commencement of Government operations on the Indus Valley line, on the Rajpootana line, on the line from Kulburga to Hyderabad, on the line from Carwar to Hoobloe, on the Bombay and Baroda line, (for a branch,) on the Great Southern, and on the Indian Tramway line for an extension to Cuddalore.

What mainly interests us in this country, in this recent railroad activity, is the light it throws on the purpose of the British Government to shorten its commercial route from London to Calcutta, and hence to China. The hurry to finish the Peshawur road is doubtless due to the Muscovite menace in Turkestan; but, when done, it will also form an important link in that projected railroad system, which is to pass from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, traversing Turkey in Asia, Persia, and Beloochistan, and shortening by many days the transit from Europe to India and China.

The lines already built or building in the existing system, will have cost, it is estimated, on its completion, £97,200,000, of which all but £14,000,000 have been raised; and the number of stockholders is now 45,-055. In the new system, consisting of 10,000 miles, it is intended to open something over 300 miles a year, at a cost of £12,000 per mile. The two great lines are the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways. Their joint gross earnings alone have for several weeks amounted to £100,000 a week, or at the rate of more than £5,000,000 a year. Taking all the lines together, the net revenue for the year ending June 30, was £2,100,122, the gross receipts being £4,821,395, and the working expenses £2,731,273. There was a slight falling off, however, from the previous year in merchandise receipts—a very noteworthy fact. The passenger traffic very naturally showed an increase both in numbers and receipts.

Such, then, are the condition and the prospects of railways in India. By what Government aid their present success has been accomplished, the Government Director tells us:

"The whole amount that has been advanced by Government for guaranteed interest from the beginning in 1849, including £8,700,000, last year, now exceeds £25,700,000. Of this about £13,650,000 has been paid back by the companies out of the railway earnings. The largest amount which, after deducting the railway receipts, has been paid in any one year, was £1,500,000 in 1863. The average amount paid by Government has been £707,500 per annum. In 1865 the receipts exceeded the amount of guaranteed interest, so that the Government had nothing to pay, and the shareholders had something beyond five per cent. to receive."

When it is considered how many ends the Indian railways serve, it is not surprising that the Government lends them its aid at every step. They will have a military value in Indian defence, and, it may be, in future Asiatic aggression; they have a vast commercial value, and help to support English supremacy in the East; and, meanwhile, they contribute to the prosperity and internal improvement of India, and so far remove that reproach of un-intelligent selfishness which was long laid at the doors of Great Britain regarding her East Indian control.

We referred yesterday to the bright and encouraging example which Prince ARTHUR may find in the careers of his two elder brothers. We venture to hope, however that he will not give away presents in Canada on the principle which Prince ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh, lately practiced in Australia. The nautical member of the Royal family distributed a few trumpery gifts among his Australian friends—probably some beads, buttons and jack-knives—and Parliament was asked before it separated for £3,500 to reimburse the generous youth. The Australians heard of it and were highly indignant. They declare that if they had known the tax-payers of England were to be called upon to pay for the rude articles which the Prince doled out to them, they would have left them upon his hands. They also say that the presents which he is *known* to have given in the colony, are not worth a tithe of the sum he has charged for them. The inference, we lament to say, is that the smart and judicious Prince has either been doing a neat stroke of business on his own account, or that he bestowed his inestimable gifts in quarters where it would be difficult to track them. "Let us have an inquiry," say the Australians. We hope not. It might be awkward for all parties. These English are a patient people, but still we should advise the Duke of EDINBURGH—of course with becoming humility—to make no more "presents" at the expense of the British tax-payer. The time is happily nearly gone by when mean and disreputable actions are deemed perfectly justifiable and even laudable if a Prince committed them.

Public Vaccination.

Dr. LANKESTER once said to the Social Science Congress, in speaking of "Public Health," that "disease and death were most expensive things to society," and that "whenever the death-rate rose above 30 in 1,000, it was a death-rate that could be, and ought to be, controlled by human agency."

Certain it is, at all events, that in any sudden swelling of the death-rate infectious or contagious diseases usually play a portentous part. Nevertheless, one of the most terrible of all epidemics is admittedly "under the control of human agency." Small-pox, whose hideous ravages upon society poets and historians once exhausted their rhetoric to depict, is now, in great part, under the rein and curb of medical science; for, though vaccination has not furnished a perfect safeguard against it, it has, at least, furnished a marvelous degree of protection. It is not surprising, therefore, that, during the last two years, the subject of "compulsory vaccination" has attracted great attention in Europe, and provoked, in Great Britain at least, stringent legislation.

Something less than twenty years ago Drs. CAZNAVE, of Paris, and GREGORY, of London, unsettled for a moment the faith of the medical world in the preventive or protective powers of vaccination. These eminent physicians, in proposing inoculation as a substitute after the fifteenth year, did so on the theory that the protective power of vaccination, always lost through lapse of time, is, in any case, of no avail after the first fifteen years of life. They went further. Dr. GREGORY held that a *large increase* of small-pox had resulted from the extension of vaccination, while, on the other hand, inoculation after the fifteenth year of age, of persons previously vaccinated, produced, he alleged, a specific eruptive disease, of a non-contagious character, unattended with danger, and giving protection in after life against small-pox.

These startling propositions, which created great excitement and inquiry, were not, however, sustained by the weight of evidence from experience, nor vindicated by the logic of statistics. On the contrary, both in England and America the reports of practicing physicians and scientific students, who were appealed to for careful testimony, refuted Dr. GREGORY'S idea. For example, the Epidemiological Society, in prosecuting inquiries on the subject, received 430 replies from practicing physicians, of which only *one* expressed doubt of the efficacy of the cow-pox.

From that time, vaccination gained a firmer hold than ever in scientific and popular favor, the elaborate investigations having vindicated its efficiency. In some statistics then compiled in this country, it was made known that in Prussia, at the beginning of the century, when inoculation was the only safeguard used, the average of deaths by small-pox amounted—as, for example, in 1803—to four in every thousand of population; but fifty years later, when vaccination was in general use, they were but one to the thousand. In a record of sixteen years kept at the London Small-pox Hospital, of 40,000 persons vaccinated there, not one had ever come back with the small-pox. Later statistics made at the same institution, show that in the cases treated there, of the unvaccinated 35 per cent. die; of those stated to have been vaccinated, but having no cicatrix, 24 per cent. die; while the deaths of those who have well-marked cicatrices amount to only 2½ per cent., and 19 per cent. die who had previously had small-pox. And, what is still more striking, during the last thirty years, not one of the nurses breathing that contagious air has ever, according to the Superintendent, been attacked by the small-pox. Only persons who have been vaccinated are engaged, and they are revaccinated before commencing their duties.

A foreign contemporary, from whose columns we derive this last-mentioned fact, quotes from Dr. SEATON'S recent work this remarkable statement:

"In Sweden, where before vaccination was discovered the average annual death-rate from small-pox was 2,050 out of every million of population, during the forty years 1810 to 1850 it was but 158; in Westphalia, where the small-pox death-rate used to be 2,643 per million, it was from 1816 to 1850 only 114; in Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia it has been reduced in like manner from 4,000 to 200; in Copenhagen from 3,128 to 286; and in Berlin from 3,422 to 176."

In view of such statistics can States, cities and towns throughout the country be too imperative or stringent in enforcing, by statute or ordinance, universal vaccination? There is, indeed, a popular belief that vaccination itself is not free from danger—that certain diseases and, more especially, scrofulous diseases, are communicated by it. This is an error which is not substantiated in the slightest degree by facts; and as the feeling, or, rather, the uncertainty or anxiety on the subject is so general, all the more pains should be taken by private and public physicians to dispel it.

But, in any case, properly-conducted public vaccination should obviously be free from all danger. By the English regulations, as the *Saturday Review* cites them from the act of Parliament, every public vaccinator must be qualified in both medicine and surgery; special schools are instituted where vaccination is taught, and where students and practitioners are examined on this subject; the "national vaccine establishment stations" supply vaccine matter which has been collected with the utmost care, and furnish it gratuitously to *all* medical practitioners, public or private; the arrangements for public vaccination by the educated Government vaccinators, are constantly and carefully inspected; all sorts of information are spread regarding the best sources of vaccine and the best methods of vaccination under given conditions; and, finally, a system of rewards for good vaccination has been established, and a sum of nearly £3,000 was spent for rewards last year.

It would be too much, probably, to expect so elaborate a system of public vaccination as this in our own country. But we can at least *approach* it in all its essential details with comparative ease and economy. We are in any case, glad to lay the *possibilities* of the subject before our readers, since its importance to the public health cannot be over-rated.

Black, White and Yellow.

The position assumed by the National Labor Congress in regard to negro labor is at once a rebuke and a warning to the leaders of the Northern Democracy. The majority of the delegates were evidently in general fellowship with the Democratic Party. Several of the resolutions adopted are identical in purpose with its policy; and on yet other points the Congress propounded views more or less antagonistic to the mass of Republican opinion.

On an important practical question, however, the Congress with singular unanimity adopted a course at variance with the Democratic estimate of the negro, his capacity and *status*. Complete equality was conceded him, and a bond of union formed for which considerations of color were rigidly excluded. Not only were colored delegates admitted without hesitation, but they were allowed to participate actively in the proceedings. They were appointed to committees, were recognized as the equals of the white delegates in everything, and in some instances wielded an influence which reflected credit on their capacity and intelligence. Nor was this all. In laying the foundations of the alliance of labor, distinctions originating in race or color were discarded. Black and white entered into a league and covenant for the promotion of their common interests. Indeed, the Congress, in the most emphatic manner, affirmed its recognition of the social and industrial results of emancipation, and its determination to tolerate no discrimination on account of color in matters involving the rights and claims of the worker.

True, the Congress pronounced no opinion on the strictly political aspect of the negro question. But its action was nevertheless conclusive. The Democratic opposition to negro enfranchisement rests upon the alleged unfitness of the colored people for the highest duties of citizenship, and upon some supposed antagonism of interest and feeling between white and black labor. On both points the trades' delegates have advanced to the ground held by the Republican Party. For, having accorded to colored delegates the right to discuss and to assist in determining propositions which are offered as the basis of legislation, there can be from this quarter no further objection to colored suffrage. The race which is qualified to take an active part in a Labor Congress at Philadelphia cannot be denied the privilege of voting for representatives to sit in the larger Congress at Washington. The workingmen of the country therefore separate themselves from the Democratic Party, and silently concede the justice of the Republican demand for an equality of rights, political and civil.

There is a strange inconsistency in the resistance which a body of this nature proposes to offer to the immigration of Chinese. The feeling manifested on the subject is simply a revival of the old prejudice of white against black labor; and the readiness of the black delegates to concur with the whites in proscribing the yellow man, shows how little reason has to do with the solution of problems in which material interests are involved. Not an argument is used against the Chinese immigrant which does not apply with equal force against the Southern freedman in his relations to Northern industry. The same general considerations which are relied upon to justify the exclusion of the Chinaman, would have justified the exclusion of negroes from trades' unions, and would, with equal propriety, excuse the adoption of harsh measures to keep out of the American market the "pauper labor" of Europe.

"The worst of BOB LOWE is that he is always going out of his way to find grievances which no one else has discovered, and inventing plans for their redress so ingenious that no one else can understand them." Such was once Lord PALMERSTON'S comment on the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the English Government. Mr. LOWE is now giving people a taste of what comes of having a very clever and restless man in possession of the purse-strings. He has stirred up half his subordinates to mutiny—no man living is so cordially hated by clerks, unless it be Mr. FORSTER, another member of the Ministry. Mr. LOWE has managed to do some good things—that was to be safely counted on. He has made the Directors of the Bank of England consent to send people their dividends, instead of obliging them to appear in person to claim them. Now he proposes to compel merchants who wish their gold coined into sovereigns to pay one per cent. for the trouble they give. The average Englishman hates innovation, and this Mr. LOWE is at present bothering him sadly. He cannot follow him in his subtle reasonings, nor can he make out why the Chancellor of the Exchequer persists in doing more work than anybody expects of him. The last account of the "irrepressible" LOWE is that he is about to pay a visit to Ireland. So, then, he has resolved to settle the Irish difficulty? He has tried his hand at all sorts of "difficulties," making a very good thing out of his opposition to reform, with his usual luck, and presently he will show his countrymen how to pacify Ireland. What will Mr. BRIGHT say? We know what he thought of Mr. LOWE three short years ago. Does he deem the "slanderer of the working classes" a fitting man to undertake the correction of Ireland's wrongs?

An American gentleman "of the highest authority," has written a letter to a friend in England with reference to the prospects of the poorer class of Irish who emigrate to this country. This letter has since been made public. The writer does not flatter the Irish immigrants who stop in the neighborhood of large cities. They are, he says, "of a coarse, low type." But when they turn their attention to agriculture they generally succeed as well as others. The "American friend of the highest authority" makes one statement which probably astounded his English acquaintance, and will be new to many here. "A vast proportion of the unmarried Irish laborers who have come to this country within the past twenty years are dead. * * The average life of the adult Irish arriving in this country engaged on public works is about six years." This information is not fortified by official statistics such as are generally looked for on a question of so much interest. But the contributor to the London paper to whom the letter was sent, was very well satisfied with his budget of news, and at once published it, as if it related to some savage tribe in Polynesia. Now will he favor his American friend with a letter, which can easily be republished here, explaining how long the poor Irish live in the squalid regions of London, and how they prosper when they take to agriculture in their own country?

INCIDENTALS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* counsels the Southern people to turn their thoughts from Chinese importation and seek to make the best use of the labor they now have. It argues that the Northern mines, railroads and factories will outbid them, and urges that the South will be wise if, not building its hopes upon Chinese labor for agricultural purposes, it looks instead to the fullest development of free labor, to the invention and application of machines, to the higher cultivation of smaller estates, and to the complete abandonment of the feudal system and its ideas.

A remarkable thunder storm burst over Montreal on Thursday night. The lightning was fearful, and 3.762 inches of rain fell, which is without precedent in Canada. The village of St. Laurento and the lowlands in the vicinity were flooded, and long after the rain had ceased to fall the water continued to rush down the mountain slopes and down the Cote des Neiges hill as when a sudden thaw melts the snow in Spring.

After all the talk upon the subject the Massachusetts Republican State Convention is again to be held in Worcester. Wednesday, Sept. 22, has been assigned as the day. The basis of delegation is to be formed on the Republican vote, instead of on the number of voters, taking for this purpose the last Presidential vote.

Hon. BENJ. H. HILL, who has been ill at a hotel in Atlanta, has recovered sufficiently to be able to leave for his home in Athens, Ga.

Rev. EBENEZER KNOWLTON, who has been one of the leaders of the prohibitory men in Maine, repudiates the independent party movement in that State, and says that by an extended conversation with the leading Hichborn man in Penobscot County, if not in the State, he is satisfied that hatred to Governor CHAMBERLAIN, and intensified opposition to capital punishment, are the main spring of this present political movement.

The Boston *Traveller* says that State-street highly commends Secretary BOUTWELL'S policy, and expects that if gold and bonds are kept so near par as at present, specie payments will be resumed by July, 1870.

J. E. INGERSOLL, the temperance candidate for Governor of Ohio, has withdrawn, but his letter is withheld from the public for some unexplained reason.

A letter from a member of the Harvard crew to a gentleman in Auburn, speaks hopefully of the forthcoming race, and confidently of fair play being assured on the part of the British.

A revenue officer in Indiana, who has been in sharp pursuit of a circus company for several days, overtook it in Indianapolis, and arrested it for eight performances given elsewhere.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, having become convinced that the Government is "in earnest in its proceedings against offenders, whoever they may be, or how elevated the circle in which they have revolved," kindly promises to sustain the action of the Government so long as it discovers no disposition to waver or to screen the really guilty parties—those especially by whom these frauds were rendered possible.

The carpet-baggers are annihilated by a column article in the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, which closes as follows: "The South has been defeated in battle; but she will once more emerge as a contestant in the arena of reason and on the fields of industry. We have to thank our Northern brethren for ruins and ashes. But in the ruins no bats and owls gibber to the moon, crooning over a solitude which has no hope; and beneath the ashes our ancient fires are still alive and still immortally aglow."

A reporter of the Chicago *Republican* interviewed the Chinese merchants upon their return after their visit to this City, and ascertained that they had been astonished at the greatness and splendor of New-York. With all their expectation of seeing a wonderful City, they were not at all prepared for such a sight as they witnessed. They were chiefly impressed with the immense business blocks, and the energy and enterprise displayed by the business men.

The principles of coöperation are about to be tested in San Francisco, as the Miners' Foundry is hereafter to be run by a combination formed between the owners and the workmen, the latter having been accorded a share in the profits.

General ALCORN spoke at Hernando, Miss., a few days ago. He declared himself in favor of universal suffrage and general amnesty, but he exhorted his hearers to support Republicanism to secure the proper fruits of these. He was asked about Chinese labor, and expressed himself opposed to its introduction, and his disbelief in its ability to compete with colored labor in the South.

It is reported that a late Democratic meeting in Cambridge, Mass., adopted a resolution demanding that the theatres be opened on Sunday. They must have meant the Boston theatres, if the resolution was intended to have any practical effect.

A child has just been born in the town of Pittston, Me., which completes four generations of a family born within half a century. The mother is fifteen years of age, the grandmother twenty-eight years, and the great-grandmother forty-eight years. The young mother is the daughter of her husband's sister.

The Richmond papers deny, on the authority of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, the statement that he has written a letter urging that no persons be elected to the United States Senate from Virginia until after the disabilities of those proscribed by the Fourteenth Amendment are removed

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Objections Found With It—Letter from a Member of the Constitutional Convention.

[The following letter in relation to some questions recently raised in these columns in regard to the inconveniences likely to result from adopting the new Constitution at the coming Fall election is from the pen of a distinguished lawyer and a member of the late Constitutional Convention. We trust his view of the situation may prove to be correct.]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of the 13th inst., an article in which you seem to show that a *hiatus* or some difficulty of that nature will arise in the State Government if the new Constitution is adopted at the approaching election. Having looked at the matter attentively I am satisfied that you are mistaken, and venture to hope that you will look at the question again.

The last paragraph in the proposed Constitution declares as follows:

"This Constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January next after its adoption by the people, except as herein otherwise provided."

The exception here stated refers to certain special provisions in the Judiciary article, and it also bears upon the present question.

You predicate the difficulty upon the seventh section of the Legislative article which is as follows:

SEC. 7. The election of members of the Legislature shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November unless otherwise directed by law. The first election shall be held in the year 1869. The legislative term shall begin on the 1st day of January, and the Legislature shall every year assemble on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day be appointed by law."

These provisions must be construed with the last clause in the Constitution above referred to, which provides that the instrument shall take effect on the 1st day of January next after its adoption by the people. If it is adopted this Fall, it takes effect on the 1st of January, 1870. No part of the new Constitution can take effect until adopted by the people, and therefore no election of the members of the Legislature can be had under it in 1869. The time will be passed, and it will be as impossible to execute this part of the instrument as it is to create mountains without valleys between them. This clause, therefore, drops out of the Constitution as defunct by the lapse of time, and as simply repugnant to the general and concluding clause declaring the time when the Constitution shall be in force.

If you will now look at the other parts or clauses of section 7, above quoted, you will see that the remaining difficulties disappear.

1. The election of members of the Legislature shall be on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Here all is plain enough. The Constitution will take effect Jan. 1, 1870. The first election under it will be held in November, 1870, and the members will be in office on the 1st of January, 1871.

2. The members of the Legislature in office on the 1st day of January, 1869, shall hold their offices until and including the 31st day of December in that year, and no longer. This is true whether the new Constitution is adopted or not. The State Senate is in its last year, under the Constitution as it now is, and both Senators and Assemblymen go out of office with the expiring year 1869.

3. An election, both of Senators and Assemblymen, must and will be held in November of this year, under the existing Constitution. They go into office Jan. 1, 1870, and will continue in office until their successors take their places. Their successors, under the new Constitution, will be chosen in November, 1870, and will come into office Jan. 1, 1871. The result will reduce the term of the Senators elected this Fall from two years to one. After one official year the Senate of the old Constitution must give way to the Senate of the new.

But will the Senate and Assembly elected this year under the present Constitution have any legal existence next year after the new Constitution shall have been adopted, and taken effect? Of this I have no doubt. The new Constitution does not abolish the Legislature. It simply provides a new and different organization, which, however, does not come into existence as a branch of the Government until Jan. 1, 1871. It would be a most preposterous construction to hold that it abrogates and annuls the most important branch of the existing State Government for one whole year before the vacuum can be supplied under the new provision. The proposition will commend itself to the good sense both of lawyers and laymen, that where a revised Constitution does not abolish an existing office, the incumbent, having an unexpired term, will continue to hold until a successor under the new organic law can take his place. This is plain on general principles, and in reference to the Legislative body it is still plainer under the last clause of the new Constitution declaring the instrument to be in force on the 1st of January next, "except as otherwise provided." As we have seen, it is "otherwise provided" that the newly-organized Legislature cannot be chosen until November, 1870, and cannot take office until the 1st of January, 1871. Until that time, therefore, the Legislature to be chosen this year will be the Legislature of the State for the year next ensuing.

Difficulties having still less plausible ground to rest upon have been suggested in regard to what are called the State offices. Section 1 of the proposed article relating to these offices declares that the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be chosen at the same time and for the same term as the Governor, and that those officers who shall be elected this year, shall hold only until the 31st of December of next year.

Now we are to elect all of these officers this year under the existing Constitution. If the new Constitution is adopted they will hold only one year under the clause here referred to, and their successors will be chosen at the same time as the Governor, in November of next year; and, therefore, they will be chosen every two years at the Gubernatorial elections. Where is the difficulty, where even is there any obscurity in all this?

Some sharp-eyed critic has started a question about the State Engineer and Canal Commissioner. These officers will be unknown to the new Constitution, but in the meantime, under the present Constitution, we are to elect a State Engineer and a Canal Commissioner in November of this year, and they will enter upon their official terms on the 1st of January next. What then? Section 10 of the new article concerning the State officers, disposes of this difficulty by declaring as follows:

"The Canal Board, and the Contracting Board, and the office of Canal Commissioner and Canal Appraiser, are abolished from and after the 1st day of Jan. 1869, but until the appointment and qualification of a Superintendent of Public Works and the organization of a Court of Claims as provided by this article, said Boards and officers shall discharge their duties as heretofore."

The State Engineer is now a member both of the Canal and of the Contracting Board. The above provision continuing those Boards until the machinery of the new Constitution shall be in full operation, continues him also as a member thereof. The Canal Commissioners and Canal Appraisers are expressly continued during the same period of time.

No one has suggested any difficulties of this nature in regard to the new Judiciary article, which is to be submitted to a separate vote. That article is admitted to be symmetrical and complete in all its parts and provisions. I have never heard or known an intelligent objection to it of any kind, while all admit the glaring defects and deplorable failure of the present system. And thus we are able to see that not a single power or function of the present State Government will lapse or be in suspense until the new Constitution shall be in practical operation. The old will give way precisely as the new takes its place, and no friction or collision will occur.

I do not make these observations as the advocate of the amended Constitution. But I confess my preference for decent and fair discussion. The objections considered are entirely groundless. There may be others, but let them be stated. There is abundance of mere clamor and denunciation. But I have as yet seen no argument.

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

Expiration of the Terms of Senators Elected this Fall—Opinion of the Attorney-General.

A careful perusal of the proposed new Constitution shows that there may be a doubt as to the length of time Senators chosen at the next election will hold office, in case of the adoption of the proposed new Constitution. As every candidate and the electors must wish to know the probable fact, we addressed Hon. M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General, on the subject, and he has favored us with the following reply. His reasoning appears to be sound, and we presume his opinion will rule in the case:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1869.

R. L. ADAMS, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: Your favor, asking my opinion when the terms of Senators elected this Fall will expire, in case of the adoption of the new Constitution, has been received, and would have been sooner answered but for my absence.

From the failure of the Legislature to submit the new Constitution to the people for their adoption or rejection at an earlier day, as it would seem was clearly contemplated by its framers, the question you submit seems to have been left quite vague and uncertain.

If the new Constitution had been submitted to the people in 1868, and adopted, so that the first election under it, as provided in section 7 of article 3, could have been held in 1869, its provisions in regard to the tenure of office of members of the Legislature, would have harmonized and been free from doubt.

But we must take into consideration the history of the instrument, and ascertain from its several provisions the intention of the framers, and give such intention effect.

The provisions particularly bearing upon this question are contained in the fourth and seventh sections of article 3 and section 5 of article 14.

This last section declares that this Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January next after its adoption by the people, &c.

By the existing Constitution members of Assembly are elected by Assembly Districts, and continue in office one year. Senators continue two years. By the new Constitution Assemblymen are to be apportioned among and chosen by counties instead of Assembly Districts. The tenure of office of Senators is enlarged from two to four years. Section 4 of article 3 declares "The members of Assembly shall be apportioned by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, upon the enumeration of the inhabitants excluding aliens, made in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five."

Section 7 of the same article provides "that the election of members of the Legislature shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, unless otherwise directed by law. The first election shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine."

It was clearly the intention of the Convention to have the terms of office of members expire on the last day of December following the January when the Constitution should take effect; but the insertion of the year 1869 in section 7 of article 3 as that time, renders that section practically inoperative, standing alone. But collating the three sections above referred to, I am of opinion that the terms of members of the Legislature will expire on the last day of December, 1870.

By the fifth section of article 14, above cited, the Constitution, if adopted, will go into effect on the first day of January, 1870.

By section 4 of article 7, the next Legislature must apportion the members of Assembly under the new Constitution.

It was very clearly the intention to have Senators as well as members of Assembly elected at the first election held under the new Constitution; otherwise the respective Houses might be disproportional, and it would be incongruous for one body to organize under the old and the other under the new Constitution.

Conflict of duty and obligation might be produced. The members of the former House would be sworn to support the old Constitution; the members of the latter the new. Gathering as clearly as we can from the instrument the intention of its framers and giving that effect, I think it must be held that the terms of office of Senators and members elected this fall, in case of the adoption of the new Constitution, will expire on the last day of December. Respectfully yours,

M. B. CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General.

The Moving of a Freestone Hotel in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 21.

One of the most difficult undertakings connected with the widening of Tremont-street was considered to be the moving back of Hotel Pelham, that large freestone building on the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. For many days past the most careful arrangements have been making toward this end, and to-day they were completed and the building started on its course westward. The entire basement has been laid bare, the foundations slightly raised, and large numbers of small iron rollers inserted under them, and these rollers will move upon a stout foundation wall with straps of iron bound to its top. The moving force is some sixty or seventy jack screws turned by human power and capable of moving ten hundred thousand tons, which is the weight of the building.

It is expected, however, that only eighty per cent. of this force will be required to overcome the friction, and when once started that fifty per cent. will be found sufficient. Last evening the perfection of the arrangements was tested, and the immense structure moved nearly an inch, but the power was found inadequate, and this morning more screws were added. About 8 o'clock all was in readiness to put it in motion in earnest. Some fourteen workmen were detailed to work the screws, and others were stationed at all points in the basement to watch the rollers, and for other purposes. At the sound of a whistle from the superintendent one turn of the screws was given and then the effect noted. The whistle again sounded, another turn made, and then came another pause. This was continued for about half an hour, and at the end of that time the building was moved an inch and a little over a half.

The rollers have to be arranged every two inches that the building is moved, and about 9 o'clock a stop was made for that purpose. All seems working well, and no doubt of the success of the undertaking exists in the minds of those connected with it. The occupants of the building are engaged in their usual avocations. Large crowds have watched the operations of the workmen all the forenoon, and a squad of Police are on hand to maintain order and keep citizens from straying into dangerous latitude.

At noon to-day the building had been moved nineteen inches, the length of the screws. If these are replaced in season it is expected that the above distance will be increased to three feet by night fall.

Horrible Outrage by Negroes in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal, Aug. 19.

We learn from a gentleman who is engaged in laying out the railroad track on the new Brunswick Road, that on Thursday last two respectable young girls, residing near Station No. 14, upon the Central Road, were on their way home from school, when they were overtaken by two stout negroes, who immediately seized them, and despite their screams for aid, committed a diabolical outrage. Having effected this brutal deed of violence, one of the negroes, who had but one arm, shook the mutilated stump of the other in the face of the eldest of the two girls, and exclaimed: "I wants my revenge and I'm bound to have it. When I belonged to your father I ran away, he followed me to the woods and shot me, and I had to lose this arm; do you see it? Now I'm bound to get even with him, and drawing his pocket knife, he severed her arm entirely from her body, between the wrist and elbow joint. The two scoundrels then broke away and run for the woods. Very fortunately the girls had presence of mind enough to tie the mutilated arm tightly above the elbow, until medical aid could be procured, and it is barely possible that the young sufferer's life may be spared.

The news of this deed of violence ran like wildfire all through the neighborhood, and in a short time a mounted patrol was organized, who volunteered to go in pursuit of the scoundrels. They soon found one of them, whom they questioned right sharply, but somehow or other the negro got lost somewhere in the swamp, and the party returned home without him. The other, and by far the worst of the two, succeeded in escaping from that neighborhood and made his way toward Macon.

SCIENCE.

American Association for the Advancement of Science—Details of the Second Day's Proceedings—The Migration of American Indians.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 19, 1869.

The second part of Section B assembled in the Court-house at 7:30 o'clock last evening.

L. H. MORGAN, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., read portions of an extended paper on "Indian Migrations," divided into four sections, as follows:

Section 1. Physical Geography of North America, with reference to Natural Highways; and Means of Natural Subsistence afforded by its Areas. Sec. 2. Agricultural Subsistence, and the character and extent of Indian Agriculture. Sec. 3. Migrations of Roving and partially Village Indians; deduced from languages, traditions and known migrations. Sec. 4. Migration of Village Indians; as deduced from the same sources.

The speaker stated that materials on this subject are insufficient to enable us to reach definite conclusions. All knowledge of the pre-historic condition of this people is mere conjecture. There was a time when the Continent of North America was uninhabited. When first discovered by Europeans the natives were all called Indians. As to their origin, no hypothesis seems adequate to account for this problem. When first discovered they were almost entirely ignorant of the existence of all aboriginal nations except themselves. The speaker thought the original stock must be located in North America. They knew not the use of iron, but were acquainted with numerous arts needful in domestic and social life. The speaker traced the difference between village Indians and those dwelling isolated and roving, and considered that this aggregation tended to their elevation and especially enabled them to give themselves to agriculture. Hunting is a precarious subsistence; fishing was more reliable, and examination will show that this was the great means of supplying them with food and of moulding their social state. What region possessed the advantages for an initial position? The paper divided the territory of North America into the prairie, the forest and the mountain sections—the boundaries of which were traced minutely. The prairies were a desert to the Indians, and never occupied by them. They could not use them as routes of travel, but followed the rivers and forests. The migrations of the Indians no doubt followed the direction of the mountains and this generally was north and south. The noblest development of the Indian nations was found in the forests. The rivers furnished the most feasible routes of travel. The means of subsistence must be considered in estimating the course of migration. The paper traced the sections where these abounded, and considered that they lay principally in the lake regions and the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, and in the territory of Minnesota. Sir GEORGE SIMPSON estimated the Indian population of British North America, east of the Rocky Mountains, at 67,000, and west of these at 80,000. The reason of this disparity is found in the possession of the horse and a fine climate, numerous food productions, and the inexhaustible fisheries, especially of salmon, upon the shores of Puget Sound. The speaker concluded that the valley of the Columbia would be the initial starting point for the outflow of the waves of population. LEWIS and CLARK numbered the whole Indian population of the Western Territory at 80,000. The portions not enumerated by them number about 50,000 more. The village Indians were found principally in New-Mexico. They generally inhabited large stone or adobe houses, in which a whole tribe would reside. They were generally confederate, and in 1540 were estimated at 40,000. None of these nations had ever extended their colonies or increased their power. This seems true of the Toltecs as well as others. The Aztec Confederacy occupied the valley of Mexico—living in thirty villages—comprising the most populous Indian territory on the continent. The speaker considered that 255,000 would be an over-estimate of their numbers at the time of the Spanish conquest.

Indian agriculture was founded upon the cultivation of corn, tobacco, beans and cotton. The first became universal upon the whole territory south of the Kennebec. Their cultivation was confined to the garden and small patches. Without iron tools, they could neither subdue the forests nor reduce the soil. Their agriculture was merely horticulture. The speaker described the system of irrigation which prevailed among the Mexican Indians, which substantially continues. The government of the Indians involved three stages—that of the chief over a tribe; of a council of chiefs ruling over several tribes and forming a nation; and the Great Council or confederacy controlling several nations.

Professor NEWBERRY thought the physical geography of North America could not account for the changes which are manifest among the Indians. The prairies, even that portion which is styled the Great American Desert, are full of animal life, and teemed with food. The Pueblo Indians extended far into Mexico and Utah. Their depopulation is due to the ravages of more warlike Indians. The whole valley of the San Juan is filled with ruins of towns and villages of this people—large and well-built houses—and their valleys are filled with the remains of their canals.

A gentleman said he had lived in South America, and thought in our estimates we must consider the small amount of food upon which Indians will live.

Mr. CLINTON ROSEVELT said he had lived in Mexico, and felt sure that the Mexicans are a different race from our North American Indians. They were not red, but were an ashy-gray. Seminole means fugitive, and indicates that this tribe had been driven from their home. Professor AGASSIZ considered that in determining questions relating to the origin and history of the Indians, we must proceed upon a broad foundation of facts, and deduce our theories from them, and not start with a theory and then endeavor to sustain it by a partial view of the facts.

The discussion was continued by Dr. HAMLIN, AGASSIZ and others, until the hour of adjournment.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A general session was held in Lyceum Hall, which was quite well filled. J. BAXTER UPHAM, M.D., of Boston, exhibited some very interesting experiments connected with a remarkable case of malformation. A man who had lost his breast bone, and the action of whose heart could be plainly seen, was exhibited and many principles connected with the animal economy were thus clearly demonstrated. The Professor had an electro-magnetic apparatus connected with the hospital in Boston, by means of which the pulsations of the heart of a patient were recorded in the room and indicated by the sounding of a bell.

Third Day's Proceedings—American Ships—Flame Temperatures—Papers and Discussions on Various Subjects.

SALEM, Friday, Aug. 20, 1869.

The Association was called to order by the President, Colonel FOSTER. A communication was read from N. B. SHURTLEFF, Esq., the Mayor of Boston, tendering to the Association the hospitalities of that city. A letter was also read from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, inviting the members to visit their Hall to-morrow between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, when an exhibition will be given.

The following persons were elected members: Josiah Curtis, M. D., Boston; R. S. Turner, M. D., Reading, Penn.; W. Hudson Stephens, Lowville, N. Y.; George W. Samson, D. D., Washington, D. C.; Benjamin Cox, M. D., Salem, Mass.; Hugh D. Fail, Philadelphia; Charles H. Utley, Buffalo, N. Y.

SECTION A.

Two papers were read by Professor E. B. ELLIOTT, on the following subjects: "Longevity of American Ships, with the Approximate Law of their Loss or Decay;" "On the Values of the Standard Monetary Units in which Securities of the United States are Quoted in certain Commercial Centres of Europe."

The next paper, on "Flame Temperatures, in their Relations to Compositions and Luminosity," was presented by Professor B. SILLIMAN and Professor HENRY WURTZ. This paper showed that the heat of the flame was not in proportion to the density of the gas, nor the quantity of oxygen consumed, nor did it depend upon the amount of luminosity. In estimating the calorific power of hydrogen, carbonic oxide and olefiants in the heating of water, regard must be had to the specific heats of the bodies consumed, and also to that of the nitrogen combined with the air required to burn the gas. The amount of nitrogen being four times that of oxygen, the waste of heat required to bring it up to the flame temperature more than counterbalances the gain by pressure. The paper was accompanied by tables which exhibited the relative values of different gases for purposes of luminosity and heat.

Professor A. C. TWINING presented a demonstration of the assumed axiom in Euclid, that there can be but one parallel to a given line through a given point. His plan was to show first, that if any triangle has its angles together less than two right angles, all triangles must have the same; then that inasmuch as if less than two right angles is the true amount, a line through a given point must lie between the given line, and the line required in case that amount is two right angles, and inasmuch as the first will meet, much more must the last—consequently that in either case there is but one parallel.

Professor G. W. HOUGH, of Albany, N. Y., presented a scientific discussion on the "Velocity of the Electric Current over Telegraph Wires," the result of which was to demonstrate that it was impossible to compute the rate of velocity, as it appears instantaneous.

Professor MURRAY, of New-Brunswick, N. J., read a brief paper upon "Improved Methods of Observing Meteoric Showers." The mode of making such observations has been heretofore very crude. The eye observations alone have been relied upon to give us the facts in the case. Professor MURRAY proposed to apply the chronograph to make these observations, and sketched out a modification of it, suited for making them fully and accurately. He proposed that the cylinder of the chronograph be prolonged, and a key for each observer be attached to different parts. Let, then, the sky be divided into four or more parts, and each allotted to an observer. Let the stars seen by each be recorded by each on his own part of the cylinder. By using the chronograph we might obtain not only the time of first appearance, but also the duration of the meteors. We might also identify the observations of different persons, and determine from them the altitude at which these interesting bodies became luminous.

The following papers were also read, viz.: "Planetary Influence on Rainfall and Temperature," by PLINY E. CHASE; "Suggestions on the Theory of the Composition of Forces," by F. W. BARDWELL; "On the Ethereal Medium," by SAMUEL D. TILLMAN.

SECTION B.

In the absence of the Chairman, Professor PHILIP T. TYSON, of Baltimore, Md., was called to the chair.

Professor J. BAKER EDWARDS made some statements respecting "Trichina Spirales." After speaking of the manner in which this worm was brought to the notice of scientific men, and giving recent instances of their ravages, the speaker depicted their nature. Nature generally corrects their presence, but in certain conditions they are fatal. They are so minute that they cannot be detected by the ordinary microscope. The female takes her place in the stomach, from which she throws off immense broods of worms, which run into and feed upon the muscles. When they die they retire into an albuminous schist. Polarized light is the best medium of detecting their presence. The speaker exhibited many photographic representations of this worm. The worms assume a spiral form only after apparent death. Subjecting meat to a temperature of 212° will effectually destroy the worm, if the heat penetrate the meat thoroughly.

Professor AGASSIZ hoped the appetite of the community would not be disturbed by this scientific discussion, as such worms are present in all meats and even vegetables, and there is no danger if they be properly cooked.

Professor JAMES ORTON read a paper on "The Valley of the Amazon," showing, that Guinea, Brazil and the Andes were once islands, and that by a slight elevation of the region between Guinea and the Andes, and between Brazil and the Andes, the floods were turned eastward, and thus created the valley of the Amazon. Second—A discovery of marine or brackish water shells, which conflicts with Professor AGASSIZ's glacial theory of the Amazonian formation. Professor AGASSIZ replied, admitting the facts, but denying that they overturned his theory.

Professor W. HAWKINS called attention to "The Importance of Visual Education," or the art of reading scientific subjects in drawings and representations, gathered in museums. He thought that woman's rights would be especially promoted by an increase of scientific knowledge among the mothers. All works on natural history should have their terms translated. The speaker advocated at length the foundation of museums as the means of popular instruction. Lord BROUGHAM, as the result of his long experience, declared the most efficient method of elevating the laboring classes is to *amuse* them in the impartation of knowledge.

Professor AGASSIZ declared his conviction that we are on the eve of a great revolution in popular education—in which natural history will be the basis—and though the dead languages and mathematics will retain their place in college education, yet they will be banished from that of the people.

The next paper read was upon "The Distribution of Coal, Iron and the Precious Metals of China," by ALBERT S. BICKMORE. The speaker narrated at length his visit to the mines in the interior of China, and although their methods of mining are very primitive and inefficient, yet that country is very rich in minerals. Gold abounds in Mantchouria. Petroleum has been used in China for 160 years. The officials discourage mining by an over-grasping policy. The speaker described the fields whence the particular metals are drawn in that country.

N. T. TRUE, M. D., presented an interesting paper on "The Non-fossiliferous Rocks of New-England." He said that geologists from abroad are surprised at the extent of the non-fossiliferous rocks of New-England. The rocks of this territory are obscure in their relations to each other. From the vicinity of Machias, across the State of Maine and through New-Hampshire to the base of the Green Mountains in Vermont, there were no fossils except some obscure points in the slates on the Kennebec River. There are no conglomerates from the Penobscot River till you reach Kearsarge Mountain, in New-Hampshire. The rocks are all sedimentary and highly metamorphic, and bear evidence of great compression, and of volcanic action on the seacoast. The slates are extensive and very thick. He thought they must have been formed in deep seas by the action of the great tidal currents of an open ocean, unlike those of the intracontinental seas of the Middle States.

Professor C. H. HITCHCOCK spoke of his own observations on these rocks, exhibiting their irregularities, and the difficulty of determining that certain rocks were not found.

Professor MARSH exhibited a number of specimens of *amblystoma mavortium*, which he had obtained at Lake Como, in the Rocky Mountains. When obtained, the specimens were the so-called "fish with legs," known among naturalists as *siredon lichenoides*, and in this form it lives and breeds in that lake, which is about seven thousand feet above the sea. On bringing the animals to the warmer climate of New-Haven, most of them gradually changed, losing their external gills and membrane above and below the tail, and finally escaped from the water as salamanders. One remained in the siredon state still, and had only yet just completed its metamorphosis. The most important facts respecting this remarkable change have already been published by Professor MARSH.

Professor A. E. VERRILL described several genera of American *phyllopad* crustacea. The genus *artemia* is remarkable for living in very saline waters, which may contain from four to twenty per cent. of salt. The genus occurs in the artificial salines or salt-pans of England and France, when the brine becomes so concentrated as to contain four to twenty per cent. of salt, and flourishes best in that of ten to fifteen per cent. It lives on a bright red monad, which gives it a red color at times. Another species occurs in the salt-pans of the West Indies; another in a salt lake in Siberia; others in salt lakes in the Crimea and Egypt, some of which are also alkaline and so nearly saturated as to deposit crystals of salt and carbonate of soda on the bottom. In America a new species of *artemia* was discovered by Professor SILLIMAN a few years ago in Mono Lake, California. This lake is not only intensely salt, but also very alkaline. A species also occurs in Great Salt Lake and Little Salt Lake, which are both very salt, the former containing twenty-two per cent. of salt. A species has been found recently near New-Haven, in some tubs of salt water, placed on the railroad bridge to guard against fire. The water in these tubs becomes concentrated by exposure to sun and air, and when it becomes of a density equal to a brine, containing nine or ten per cent. of salt, these animals are found in it in great numbers. They are, doubtless, dipped up with the water from the marshes, where they have not been found, however, and must be extremely rare, the density of the water and abundance of enemies being unfavorable for them. This species is about half an inch long, of a delicate pink color, and is named *branchipus gracilis*. Professor VERRILL also described *branchipus vernalis*, inhabiting fresh water pools in New-England, and two species of similar animals from Labrador and Greenland.

The subject was discussed by Professor AGASSIZ, showing that the eggs of some insects are often transported on leaves taken from dried pools, and when placed in water they hatched. Some years they do not appear, and then again they reappear in great numbers. The discussion was continued by Professor MORSE, Mr. VERRILL and Professor SILLIMAN. The latter gentleman stated that these animals were also found in Lake Mono. It occurs also in borax water, as Clear Lake.

SUB-SECTION C.

This section met in the vestry of the Tabernacle Church. E. G. SQUIER was appointed temporary Chairman.

Professor O. C. MARSH read a paper on "The Discovery of the Remains of the Horse among the Ancient Ruins of Central America." The speaker illustrated his remarks by the exhibition of specimens, and stated that the varieties of the horse found on this continent were derived from European stocks.

Mr. MCNIEL, who has visited the ruins of Central America in the employ of the Peabody Academy, made extended statements respecting them, and exhibited specimens of pottery and other remains.

Mr. SQUIER gave some account of the migrations of the races inhabiting Central America, and traced their civilizations, and illustrated his remarks by photographs of many remarkable ruins.

Mr. L. H. MORGAN discussed the migration of the Aztecs and other Central American races, who, he contended, originated in the North.

Dr. N. T. TRUE read a paper on "The Physical Geography of the Aborigines of North America," upon which remarks were made by Mr. MORGAN, Mr. C. ROOSEVELT, and others.

W. H. DALE read an interesting paper on "The Distribution of the Aborigines of Alaska and the Adjacent Territories."

Mr. MORGAN continued his paper on "The North American Indians." Upon the conclusion of this paper, the subject was fully discussed by Mr. SQUIER, Mr. BLISS, Mr. ROOSEVELT and others, and this was continued till the hour of adjournment.

MERRIMAC.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Congressman Coburn, of Indiana, Earnestly Advocates its Removal to the Mississippi Valley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19, 1869.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in your issue of to-day an article with the caption "General Coburn's Mistake," in which the author says: "I was surprised to find in this morning's *Journal* a letter from General COBURN, giving a quasi indorsement to the project of removing the National Capital to St. Louis. He is usually so nearly correct that the blunder is the more noticeable."

The author then proceeds to argue that Indianapolis is a better, in fact the best position for the seat of Government of the United States. On this point he and I can have no controversy. Take it all in all, for situation in a great fertile, level plain; for healthfulness; for its central position in the Union; for its ready approach from all directions, we have here a site well fitted for the capital. To see it located in my native city would be the realization of the grandest dreams for its prosperity. But at present the question of location is not the absorbing one, but should always be secondary, and with it I have nothing to do at present.

The matter stands thus: Those who desire to continue the capital at Washington are constantly pressing Congress for the outlay of vast sums of money in public buildings and improvements there. For instance, a new building for the War and Navy Departments, which is to be enormous and expensive, greater than any one in Washington except the Capitol. The Capitol itself is unfinished; the central building surrounding the dome is to be enlarged and extended eastward; the great portico of that portion is to be torn away, and the front built out; the Treasury building, just completed at an expense of millions, said to be the grandest granite structure in the world, is too small, and is to be enlarged; and the entire Second Auditor's Bureau, with its hundreds of clerks, is located outside of it in the Winder block. The proposition now is to extend the east front of that building, take up a street, buy up and tear down great ranges of buildings, and so enlarge the Treasury. The Interior Department cannot be accommodated in the huge building erected for it. Houses are rented for its offices at great expense. In fact, rented offices connected with different branches of the Government are found all over Washington. It is said that the National Library, now in the centre of the Capitol, will have to be removed, and a new building erected, since the rooms at present occupied may soon prove insufficient. There is a dearth of committee rooms in the Capitol. The White House is said to be unfit for use as a residence for the President; and session after session members are urged to provide for a palace for our Chief Magistrate in a great park, containing hundreds of acres in the northwestern part of Washington. How many millions it would take to buy the grounds, ornament them and build the palace, no one can count.

Besides these improvements, the Potomac must be bridged, both east and west branch, with great, costly structures of iron and stone, before which London and Paris bridges will turn pale. The water works, although costing already over $1,000,000, will need as much more to be completed. The lighting of a part of the city by gas, the paving of streets and avenues, the putting down of a projected Nicolson pavement on Pennsylvania-avenue, from Georgetown to the Navy-yard, at an expense of at least $2,000,000, the constant drain for street repairs, Police of the City, and a thousand and one items, roll up the sum, and make Washington City the most expensive luxury the nation enjoys.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury show that the entire amount which has been expended in the District of Columbia by the Government for buildings, navy-yard, water works, bridges, grading and paving, public grounds, arsenals, and all repairs, is, in round numbers, $42,000,000. Yet the demand is for $5,000,000 more for the Capitol extension, $2,000,000 for the State Department, $2,000,000 for a President's house and grounds, $2,000,000 for the eastern extension of the Treasury, $4,000,000 for the War and Navy Departments, $1,000,000 for Supreme Court-house, Attorney General's office and library, half a million for additional buildings and grounds for Interior Department, $2,000,000 for Pennsylvania-avenue, and a million more to complete water works.

The projected improvements will run up to the sum of $20,000,000—quite enough to build a new Capitol and departments—and then we must keep up the city forever more after these things are done.

All this is wrong, but it is the capital, and while it is in Washington we must needs light, water, pave, police, and guard the city in a great measure. It seems to lack vitality and self-support.

A new Capitol and Department buildings can be built in the Mississippi Valley for less money than Washington must have in the next fifty years, with its insufficient and woefully scattered public structures. Why should we be compelled to support a city? Why patch up the architectural mistakes of half a century?

But I have not touched the great arguments in the case—those based on population, wealth, resources, position, growth and centrality—a volume might be written on these points. The capital of a nation does, and ought to have a vast influence in its Government. Paris is France. Rome was the Empire. London almost rules Britain. We too are human beings, and swayed by social and moral influences; our capital has been a power—hereafter it will be much more so. Let us put it where safe, rational, progressive, expansive influences will surround it.

This nation compares to no other. Her growth, her future, her example, her public spirit, and her standing among nations, are as formidable and peculiar as they are grand and splendid. The Valley of the Mississippi is the seat and centre of power and wealth, and must be forever. Here the capital should be located securely in the heart of the nation. And whether upon the Ohio or the Mississippi, or on any of their great plains, is a matter of indifference. St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Chicago, Rock Island and the intervening lands, include ten thousand choice and splendid situations. The first named city, from its commanding position, great enterprise, and water as well as railroad communications, claims it with many powerful reasons in its favor. She calls a convention to meet on the 17th of October next.

This project demands our attention upon the ground of economy, if on none other, and as one interested in the great movement, I ask our people to appoint delegates to meet with our friends in St. Louis and consult as to this matter. It may be that the apportionment under the census of 1870 will not give us sufficient power. But as sure as the sun continues in his circuit, the apportionment of 1880 will. This is only eleven years ahead, and in that time not one dollar, except for needed repairs, should be spent by the Government in Washington. Let us stand ready when the rod of empire is completely in our hands to plant the capital where it will stand undisturbed, in the centre of the great valley whose population, wealth, business enterprise, social influence and moral force must place it foremost among all nations.

Yours truly, JOHN COBURN.

An Ingenious and Valuable Invention.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 9.

An invention has been produced in Paris for settling disputes between cab-hirers and cab-drivers, which seems to deserve attention. According to the account of it which we have received from a correspondent, the "compteur mécanique," or calculating machine, not only reckons the distance traversed, but indicates as well the exact sum of money due to the driver. "Two dials are fixed on the back of the driving seat; one contains a clock, while on the other the distance traveled is indicated by a hand acted on by the wheels; it is entirely beyond the control either of cabby or his "fare." The apparatus is put in and out of gear by the lowering and raising of a lever bearing the word "libre," which is only visible when the cab is empty and the "compteur" consequently unemployed. There is no danger of the driver omitting to lower this lever as soon as he is hired, it being evidently his interest to have the greatest possible distance paid for; while, on the other hand, it would be useless for him to try to make a fictitious fare by driving about with his "compteur" in motion, for a card in the interior of the machine registers the distance traversed during the day, and the money to be accounted for to the cab owner. The great difficulty has hitherto been to find a means of marking the time spent in visits, shopping, blocks in the streets, &c., when the wheels and the telltale are necessarily at a standstill. M. BRUET, the inventor of the new register, has now overcome this difficulty by an ingenious contrivance, by means of which, as soon as the wheels cease to act on the indicator, the clock which forms part of the machine keeps the telltale hand moving at a rate which credits the driver with eight kilometres (about five miles) an hour, or two francs, according to the Paris tariff.

Going to Market.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An explanation of the mode in which high prices are kept up and consumers swindled appeared in your paper of Saturday. The dealers are censured for keeping up prices and charging extortionate rates on the necessities of life when the markets are flooded with them. This seems to me an unreasonable accusation in that dealers are very like other men who buy and sell for profit. The only explanation of high prices for peaches and other produce is the fact that all the fools are not dead yet. John Smith comes up in a hurry, thinks he wants a basket of fruit, and stops at the first stand to ask the price. The dealer seeing him preoccupied with other things puts the best price on his goods, which John Smith pays for and carries off. When he awakes to this world again he finds he has been swindled by himself, in other words the dealer looked out for his own interest and not John Smith's. Singular as it may seem there are enough of this class gaping around stands and markets wits, wool-gathering, to keep up prices. In a City like New-York there are always sheep for the shearers. Any sensible man can go to market the year round and buy fish, flesh, fowl or fruit in their seasons, and not be cheated if he keep his eyes open, but there is always a rod for the fool's back and a rogue for his dollar.

"KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

The Hudson River Railroad Depot.

The new monster depot of the Hudson River Railroad, located on the site of St. John's Park, is very nearly completed. Portions of it are already occupied by the Company. It is understood that the *façade* of the building will be ornamented with large and handsome bronze figures, representing Commodore VANDERBILT, a train of cars, &c. The formal opening will take place in about a month.

That Frightful Rupture Subdued.

The great case of Rupture to which we alluded on Thursday last as having been reduced by Dr. SHERMAN, after being incarcerated for over three years in the scrotum, remains in statu quo by the efficiency of Dr. SHERMAN's appliance. The perfect control, subjugation, and probable cure of an obstinate case of Rupture of such magnitude, after baffling the skill of all truss-makers for over thirty years, establishes Dr. SHERMAN's skill as the highest in that branch of surgery, and should be sufficient to lead every ruptured patient to consult him.—*Tribune.*

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.]

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest 75 cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful.

Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Use LYON'S KATHAIRON for the hair.—*Advertisement.*

Beware of the Eggs which vermin lay for next year's crop. Cleanse your premises thoroughly with LYON'S INSECT POWDER, and thus prevent the cockroaches, fleas, moth, bugs and other vermin from overrunning you with their broods next year. Lyon's Powder will do it. Nothing else will. Depot, 21 Park-row, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:20, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

TESTED BY EXPERIENCE.—Indorsed by science—HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, from the breweries of Johann Hoff, Hamburg and Berlin.—*Advertisement.*

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. Cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, and allays all pain.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

There is only one General Grant; there is only one Pacific Railroad; there is only one New-York, and there is only one FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, and that is at No. 856 BROADWAY, near 14TH-ST., where we have noticed such a vast and complete assortment of India, Chinese, Japanese and other rare goods.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by all druggists.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach and all Bowel affections are speedily cured by JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach, and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the Summer months, it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BAGLEY.—Suddenly, at Amesbury, Mass., WILLIAM BAGLEY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age.

BREWER.—In Brooklyn, Captain NICHOLAS B. BREWER, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 286 Union-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 24.

CRAM.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, at Stamford, Conn., GEORGE CLARENCE CRAM.

CRUIKSHANK.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, SARAH E., wife of Edward Cruikshank, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Bayonne, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 1 P. M.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Wm. A. and Mary F. Fowler, aged 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 62 Joralemon-st., on Monday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GATES.—In Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 21, CARLTON GATES, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, in the village of Yonkers, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot for the train that leaves New-York at 11:50 A. M.

KREWOLF.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, 1869, after a lingering illness, ROSINE B., widow of George F. Krewolf, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, 24th-st., near 9th-av., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

LINFORD.—On Friday afternoon, Aug. 20, at 3½ o'clock, GEORGE LINFORD, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 207 East 22d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

O'BRIEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 21, ANTHONY BLEECKER, youngest child of Douglass F. and Louise Stoneall O'Brien, aged 1 year, 10 months and 28 days.

Funeral services at the Hanson-place M. E. Church at 2 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 21, ANDREW MELVILLE, youngest son of Frances and the late William W. Phillips, D. D.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

POTTER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday night, Aug. 21, EMMA C. COLE, wife of John A. Potter, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of E. S. Potter, Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 6 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 3¼ and 4½ P. M.; returning from Plainfield at 8:25. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Wednesday morning.

RITTER.—On Friday, Aug. 20, FREDERICK G. RITTER, aged 57, a native of Germany.

Funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 58 Amity-st.

SUMMONS.—The brethren of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, (Booth Building,) on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, FREDERICK G. RITTER. By order of JAMES R. ELSEY, M.

W. W. PADDON, Secretary.

RUTTER.—On Sunday, Aug. 22, AGNES, widow of the late John Rutter, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

SCHENCK.—On Saturday, Aug. 21, CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Isaac C. and Catharine Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on the Jamaica Turnpike, near East New-York, on Monday, Aug. 23, at 2 P. M., without further notice.

TURNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, of dysentery, CLARA LUDLUM, infant daughter of Henry W. and Julia A. Turner, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from parents' residence, Hickory-st., fifth house from Broadway, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WOODFORD.—At Tarrytown, on Friday evening, Aug. 20, FANNY A., daughter of Oliver P. and Elizabeth B. Woodford, aged 18 years.

Funeral services at the house of her parents on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains on Hudson River Railroad will leave 30th-st. at 2½ P. M.; leave Tarrytown, returning, at 5:07 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

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☞ Public attention is called to the great practical value of the present number of

HARPER'S BAZAR,

Dated Sept. 4, 1869,

which will contain a Full Compendium of the Art of Dressmaking, consisting of 51 Diagrams and Engravings, accompanied with clear and simple instructions whereby every lady can become her own dressmaker and cut, fit and make her entire wardrobe. Directions are also given for fitting patterns to every figure; for sewing various seams, making trimmings, &c., &c., and, in a word, for all the details that pertain to the making of wearing-apparel.

This number of HARPER'S BAZAR is also enriched with various other attractive features, especially

A DOUBLE-PAGE CARTOON, "HUSBAND HUNTING," BY THOMAS NAST.

HARPER'S BAZAR, An Illustrated Weekly Journal of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

10 CENTS A NUMBER; $4 A YEAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant colored fashion-plate.

From the Nation, July 22, 1869.

HARPER'S BAZAR, far from being the trivial paper that one might hastily suppose, is an excellent one. Like all the periodicals which the HARPERS publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor. Then, apart from its claims to feminine respect and liking, the more important part of humanity and creation may properly be much obliged to it for its services to the great cause of dressing well, and particularly for helping on the cause of dressing well at not too great an expense. No doubt a certain appreciable percentage of the beauty which to-day makes American women the envy of the foreign feminine world, and a chief glory of our native land, is due to little hints that they get from the BAZAR. Of the WEEKLY and the MONTHLY there is nothing that our readers need to be told.

"HARPER'S BAZAR contains, besides pictures, patterns, &c., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit."—*New-York Evening Post.*

"It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter."—*Watchman & Reflector.*

"To dress according to HARPER'S BAZAR will be the aim and ambition of the women of America."—*Boston Transcript.*

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HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..........4
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HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY and HARPER'S BAZAR, to one address, for one year, $10; or any two for $7.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

THE INDISPENSABLE HAND-BOOK. HOW TO WRITE, | HOW TO BEHAVE, HOW TO TALK, | HOW TO DO BUSINESS. In one handsome volume of 600 pages, 12mo. Sent by first post for $2 25. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Also, just published: WEDLOCK; Or, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES, $1 50 or $2. HOW TO READ CHARACTER, a Self-Examiner, with 170 illustrations, $1; in muslin, $1 25. ORATORY, with a Chairman's Guide, $1 50. THE NEW ANNUAL for 1870, of Phrenology, 50 illustrations, 25 cents. All works on Short Hand, on Mechanism, Gymnastics, Dietetics and on the Natural Sciences supplied. Agents wanted.

"APE MEN."—SEE SEPTEMBER NUMBER PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for description of these singular creatures. Also, for John Rogers, the sculptor; Vinnie Ream; Joseph A. Wright, Von Baer, Heads Large and Heads Small, How to be Beautiful, The True Relations of the Sexes, Presentiments, &c. Only 30 cents. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

The Republican Organization in New-York City.

From the Greene (Chenango County) American, Aug. 19.

Some of the good men who are in a powerless minority in these (the old) committees, together with many others who have seen the welfare of the party so long neglected, have organized a new Republican Central Committee, and have issued an address to the Republicans of the State, ably setting forth the facts and demanding of the next State Convention some relief from the present disgraceful condition of affairs. We recognize in the names of this new committee some of the ablest, purest and best men in New-York City, and the very fact of their protest is sufficient ground for decided action. They are not office-holders or office-seekers, but high-minded men, anxious for the welfare of the State and nation and the success of the Republican Party. We observe that they are sustained by almost the entire Republican Press of the City, and we hope to see them triumph in weeding out the unworthy, and placing the party organization in New-York in the hands of men who have better purposes to serve than those who at present manage matters. We trust the State Convention will do this work effectually, and until it is done, our decided opinion is that the creatures of these committees, whether "regular" or irregular, should have no voice in the Convention, until they are not only united in one organization, but purified from the leeches who drain the lifeblood of the party for their own selfish purposes.

This may sound like exposing family secrets and giving our enemies a club to belabor us with, but the only sure way to retain a hold upon the political affections of the people is to attack a wrong, whether within or without your ranks, and to attempt to eradicate error wherever it exists.

The Republican Party in Chautauqua County.

From the Fredonia Censor, Aug. 18.

In no part of the State has there been a more unswerving support of the principles of the Republican party, than in Chautauqua County. Next to St. Lawrence, it has from its organization been the banner county of the State. In 1856 she gave FREMONT 7,037 to 1,847 for BUCHANAN; in 1860 LINCOLN received 8,481 to 3,670 for DOUGLASS, BRECKENRIDGE and BELL; in 1864 LINCOLN received 8,708 to 3,992 for MCCLELLAN, and in 1868 General GRANT received 9,387 to 4,441 for HORATIO SEYMOUR. Such a record is one to be proud of. The party, with the noble and patriotic position taken during the war, and the sacrifices made in behalf of the country during its perils, ought to grow in strength, and exercise a moral power over the whole State, so that this shall be pointed to as an example of a pure party, and a faithful representation of the principles which are held so dear by the people. The Republican vote has increased 2,350 since the campaign of 1856. These gains show an abiding confidence in the principles upon which the party is based. The irrepressible conflict has been carried on till treason has been put down, and the country saved from its perils. The great struggle will now be to maintain the party pure against the corrupting influences which emanate from the moneyed power, and which it is feared have too often controlled our legislation, and made the per diem pay of $3 but a mere pittance to what has been extended in some cases to procure legislation. The safety and perpetuity of the party depends mainly on the patriotism and integrity of its representative men. We have struggled in vain to overcome the frauds perpetrated in the cities, and have rolled up large majorities to be all frittered away in the corruptions of the great metropolitan city. The party, with true representative men of its principles, such men as cannot be approached by mercenary presentations, men who are above corruption, will be strong in the midst of defeat,—strong in the consciousness of its purity, and can bid defiance to the intrigues and machinations of the enemy.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Their Characteristics, Qualities and Defects—Where the Grapes are Raised and the Wine Made.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 13.

The main faults of the bulk of our well-made wine are that it has too much ground taste, that it is too strong, that it lacks tartness and delicacy of flavor or bouquet. These are serious faults, but they will be, and in many vineyards have been, corrected. The ground taste is due, to some extent, to the richness of the soil, and in so far it is beyond remedy in the low lands. The sites most affected by ground taste sell their grapes for the table or for brandy. Excessive strength also marks the valley vineyards, and especially the Mission vines. The evil can be avoided in some places by sending the grapes to the press before they are fully ripe, but the best remedy is to be found by preferring some other varieties which are not rich in sugar, and planting them on the hillsides, especially in the districts near the coast; for the warmth of the lower foot hills will seriously interfere with the production of light wine. The lightest wine made in the State is, so far as we are informed, at DRESSEL'S vineyard, at the southern end of Sonoma Valley, where the influence of the ocean winds coming through the Petaluma Gap and over San Pablo Bay is felt nearly every Summer day. That valley makes lighter wines than any other district in California. The southern hills of Sonoma, Napa and Solano counties, within the reach of the daily sea breeze, but beyond the reach of the heavy fogs, offer many situations where claret and hock may be made to advantage. High altitude, high latitude and proximity to the ocean within certain limits prevent the formation of much sugar in grapes. In Napa the wines generally are much stronger than in Sonoma, and in Green Valley stronger than in Napa, and the strength of the wine is nearly in proportion to the average heat of Summer. In the Sierra Nevada the production of wine has not advanced far enough to enable us to compare the influence of elevation; but probably the altitude would not diminish the quantity of sugar until we pass the line of 2,000 feet above the sea. At SCHRAM'S vineyard, near St. Helena, not more than 500 feet above the valley, wine is decidedly lighter and more delicate in flavor than in the low land. Those situations which check the formation of sugar develop the pleasant tart taste which is considered necessary for the excellence of light wines, or if they do not increase the amount absolutely, at least give it an opportunity to become manifest.

The delicacy of flavor requisite in the best wines is not obtainable from the Mission grapes, which will surely be superseded for wine by a few of the European varieties, and only a few. We have about 16,000,000 of the Mission vines in bearing, most of them on land which would not produce first-rate wine under any circumstances. Many of them are needed as they are, to produce brandy, angelica and port, for all of which they are excellent, though a little flavor of some of the muscatel or other foreign varieties would be an improvement. The Mission grape is also very good to make the body of dry wines, with a mixture of other varieties. In some places it is very good without any admixture. Much of our port and angelica made entirely from the native grapes of the Southern coast is excellent, and decidedly superior to any sweet wine imported in quantity. The Sparkling California is made chiefly from the Mission grape of Sonoma, and from Muscat of Frontignan. Both make a good article, a little stronger than the average champagne, but good in flavor, and decidedly preferable to most of the imported sparkling wines. LANDSBERGER'S Sparkling Muscatel would do credit to the State everywhere, and will no doubt find many consumers abroad.

If we were only rid of the bothering internal revenue tax on brandy, a considerable part of this year's crop would be distilled into brandy of fine quality, and for the vineyards which are remote from San Francisco, it would pay better than any other use that can be made of the grapes. The freight on casks to and from this city is in many places so nigh that it is impossible to send the wine to the only accessible market at a profit.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

53d-st., s. s., 212.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5	$5,000
53d-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.10x100.5	5,000
55th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	1,500
62d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 300x100.5	96,000
123d-st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11	5,500
132d-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	14,000
4th-av., n. e. corner of 28th-st., 46.1x80	nom
27th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.10x98.8	nom
27th-st., s. s., 120.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 41.8x98.8	nom
10th-st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 22x73	nom
2d-av., s. e. corner of 8th-st., 27x68	nom
62d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 300x100.5	nom
66th-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.5	nom
66th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 175x100.5	nom
8th-av., e. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 109th-st., 50.4x100x50.4x70 x100.8x170	40,500
7th-av., w. s., 49.4½ ft. s. of 42d-st., 16.6½x100	15,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 28 x100; house, brown stone, four stories, high stoop; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEW HOTEL.—TO LEASE ON CHESTNUT-ST., Nos. 1,502, 1,504 and 1,506; the most fashionable centre of Philadelphia; building new and complete, with the modern improvements, for a first-class establishment of 75 rooms; rooms en suite of two rooms, with private bath, water closet, &c.; general size of bedrooms 18 by 20 feet, and 15 by 16 feet, with two windows to each room; parlor, dining-room, &c., large and airy; will lease for a term of years. Address JOHN CRUMP, No. 1,731 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, TO A SMALL family, a second floor, consisting of four rooms; location a few blocks above Canal-st., and half a block from 6th-av. cars; water and gas; rent $30 per month. Address A. B. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE to let on Murray Hill; also an unfurnished house on Murray Hill. Inquire at No. 23 Park-av., continuation of 4th-av., near 35th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF THREE ELEGANT law offices, fronting on Broadway, furnished, to let, entire or in part, or will share them with a lawyer of good standing. Apply at No. 115 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9.

DESK TO LET, IN AN OFFICE ELIGIBLY situated for business, one floor above the street, on Nassau, between Fulton and Ann. Address for one week, W. S. E., Box No. 1,731 New-York Post Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 309 5TH-AV., NEAR 31ST-S.—A family having rented a spacious and elegantly furnished house are prepared to dispose of a second floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, with bath, containing all modern conveniences, to a family with first-class board. Also a suite of front rooms on third floor. House, location and all appointments unexceptionable. Best references given and required. Private stable to rent.

A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY wish to receive as boarders a family of refinement who desire a quiet, Christian home with every comfort procurable; no other boarders; convenient to Broadway and 8th-av. cars. Apply at No. 232 West 55th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, first-class apartments, second floor, with full board; would prefer to go where there are no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, naming terms, E. S. W., Box No. 1,225 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET for the Winter, with first-class board, their entire second floor, to a family of adults; and also parlor and bedroom on third floor, on reasonable terms; references exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West 16th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, No. 145 East 16th-st., near first-class restaurant. Apply from 6 to 8 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN ORANGE, N. J.—A party occupying a large house, pleasantly situated, with extensive grounds, and near a depot, would like to accommodate a small family with board for two or three months; table supplied with fruit, vegetables and milk from their own place. Address A. M., Station D, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE on the bank of South Shrewsbury River, two miles from Long Branch; good table; vegetables raised on the place; well shaded; terms moderate. Address HENDRICK SMOCK, on the premises, Oceanport, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. E. HYDE, No. 2 Columbia-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.

C. A. STETSON, JR.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.

CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF COAL LANDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO. No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York, at 12 o'clock M., the following described valuable coal property, viz.:

This estate, known as "Branchdale," is situated in Schuylkill County, Penn., near Pottsville, and contains 689 acres and 100 perches.

There are excellent railroad outlets to market—distance to Philadelphia by rail, 102 miles; by canal, 111 miles; and by the new road now in process of construction, the "Union Central"—being constructed by the Lehigh Valley, Morris and Essex, and New-Jersey Central Railroads—will have direct communication with New-York City, 127 miles.

A part of the surface is used for farming purposes, and the southern portion well timbered, (heavy,) suitable for mining purposes.

The whole extent of the property is underlaid throughout by all the anthracite coal veins of the region, both red and white ash, and twenty and a half millions (20,500,000) tons can be made available. Only a small portion of the coal has been mined out, and the best and most valuable veins remain untouched.

There is an opening on the celebrated "Diamond" vein, with the slope sunk fifty yards in good coal.

This colliery has two steam-engines and boilers, pumps, railroad iron, cars and all appurtenances necessary to complete it.

There is a breaker, with engine, boiler, rollers, shutes, screens, fan-houses, &c., in perfect working order, awaiting the completion of the slope.

There is a large and substantial mansion-house, thirty miners' houses, two good frame-houses for foremen, and three stables, making in all thirty-six buildings, exclusive of breaker, engine and fan houses.

For an examination of a carefully-prepared brief of title to this property, from original surveys and patent from the State, map, and for further particulars, in detail, also, for TERMS OF SALE, apply to the auctioneers,

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 23, at 11½ o'clock, within the store:

100 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons,
40 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Landing ex steamers from Liverpool.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, NO. 551 BROADWAY. SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS. ALPACAS, POPLIN, ALPACAS and LUSTRE CORDS, also a lot of EMPRESS CLOTHS, 40 per cent. below their value.

TOYS.—A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT of every description of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

TEN-TWENTY BONDS.

$300,000

IN

BONDS OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, STATE OF MISSOURI,

Issued by a Special Vote of the People, at an Election held for this purpose.

TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, With the option of paying them after ten years,

Bearing TEN PER CENT (10 per Cent.) Interest, payable Semi-Annually, on 1st of July and January, at the

BANK OF AMERICA, New-York, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, Principal Payable in New-York.

Taxable Wealth of County, $13,000,000
Debt, including these Bonds, only $500,000
Price 95 until September 1st next.

FOR SALE BY

TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 49 WALL-STREET, New-York.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING THESE BONDS AS A PERFECTLY SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT, AND WILL FURNISH INFORMATION RELATING THERETO.

TANNER & CO.

AUG. 19, 1869.

GOLD LOAN

OF

The Rochester, N. Y., Water Works Company, SIX PER CENT. BONDS

DUE 1889,

OF $1,000 EACH.

INTEREST MAY and NOVEMBER. Principal and Interest payable in Gold, at Union Trust Company, New-York.

We offer for sale

$400,000

of this loan at EIGHTY-TWO AND A HALF, and accrued interest in currency.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company for the protection of the bondholders, and the bonds are issued by them only upon the certificate of John C. Trautwine, C. E., appointed by the bondholders, approved by the Board of Directors, that the money has been actually expended upon the works. Pamphlets containing the reports of the Engineers, W. Minor Roberts and J. C. Trautwine, upon the progress of the works; also copies of the acts granting this Company their charter to supply Rochester with water, furnished upon application. Upon the most moderate estimate the rental from the works, when completed, will be

$150,000

annually, double the amount required for interest upon the bonds. Having personally examined the works we can confidently recommend this loan to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	123	123⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅝	120⅞
Coupon, 1881	123	123⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅝	120⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	121¼	121¾	10-40 Regist'd	111	111¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	122¾	123	10-40 Coupon	114⅛	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅝	121⅞	Gold	131⅞	132
5-20 Coupon, '65	121½	121¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109¾	110
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅝	120⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

ASSAY OFFICE RECEIPT LOST.—A receipt issued by the United States Assay Office, New-York, No. 1,668, dated 18th August, 1869, for 165 [illegible] ounces gold bullion, payable to A. L. Purves or order has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office. Dated 21st August, 1869. A. L. PURVES.

$125,000. REAL ESTATE. Wanted, a party with ready cash to join in a large real estate operation; entirely safe, and will be made very profitable. Address SENEX, Box 1,3[illegible] Post Office.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.... £7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $11,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
PAID IN.....$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1869.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following named coupons, each for $17 50, cut from Bond Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, of the City of Toledo, General Fund Bonds.

Also, coupons from Bond No. 19 for $7 09. The same were stolen from this Company, and payment has been stopped. JAS. C. FARGO, Gen'l Supt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the following United States 5-20 Coupon Bonds: Acts July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, Nos. 32,996, 32,997, each $500; 132,444, 132,445, 132,446, 132,447, 132,448, each $100; Act March 3, 1863, No. 96,804, $500, and No. 122,077, $100. NEWELL & TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

BONDS OF SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY of Long Island; also Mexican Bonds wanted by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 ₱ CENT. bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company. Apply to R. L. CUTTING, Jr., & CO., No. 12 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. The whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,900
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.		$702,300
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	906,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 113 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:

Bond No. 120,793, dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 9,577, dated Nov. 16, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,601, dated June 15, 1864, for $500.

J. C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

WATERTOWN, MADISON CITY, RACINE, KENOSHA, WISCONSIN, all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS OR MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

AMERICAN EXPRESS, ADAMS EXPRESS, SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND and LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 23 bonds, numbered as follows: 135, 517, 487, 209, 60, 304, 182, 573, 180, 236, 327, 436, 194, 595, 323, 214, 337, 431, 439, 540, 370, 99 and 365, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM BAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1838, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 84 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

LEFT SATURDAY.—ARRIVED SUNDAY.

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST., BOX NO. 339 POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th of September next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1869.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, Sept. 1. The transfer books will be closed Friday, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M., and reopened Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

8TH-AV. corner of 14TH-ST., Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. BULL, President; J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. 6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as streamstress or nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress; a thorough seamstress; can cut, fit and operate on three machines; good dressmaker; country or city; good testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as a first-class waitress; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best of recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking, meats, soups and jellies; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City, or take charge of a baby from its birth, or wait on a lady who boards; wages, $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of cooks of all kinds, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City; does up linens in style; an excellent baker; will do general work in a small family; wages, $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; no pay till engaged; situations ready for a large number of well-recommended servants; also those lately landed can get places immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; is competent for either; City reference. Call at No. 413 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the embroidery and trimming store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a situation to work for a family in the country for a short time. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and first-class seamstress, or as lady's maid; has best of City references. Can be seen or address No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH lady's maid in a private family; can make dresses and arrange hair. Apply at No. 7 West 32d-st., for two days.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, no objection to go in the country, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, or would travel with a gentleman; good reference. Address No. 474 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman; can furnish good references; no objection to City or country. Call on or address P. W., No. 29 Madison-st., or Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style; good reference given. Address S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a married man; also, position as cook and laundress for his wife; City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A BOOKkeeper; has had several years' experience; references given. Address HOWARD, Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV. and 25th-st., are wanted a number of servants suitable for families returning from the country, viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls for housework and those lately landed.

WANTED—FIFTY GIRLS AND WOMEN for excellent situations in families returning to the City and others; ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, twenty professed and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMMISSION DRY goods house, a bright lad, under 15 years of age; must reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, T. H. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO OPERATORS ON SINGER'S machine; also, four to sew by hand. Apply at No. 42 Marshall-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—FOR THEIR DRESSMAKING department, an experienced cutter and fitter. Apply by note, with name and references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 20, as stock clerk. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, S. J., Box No. 5,933.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Want first-class experienced saleswomen in their suits, ready-made dress and millinery departments. Apply by note, with name and references, or personally at

BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.

MACHINERY.

Machinery Sale!

The Jersey City Locomotive Works Company

Offer for Sale, their ENTIRE STOCK of MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive Catalogue and Price List, on application to the Company's Agent,

WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.

Office corner Steuben and Warren Streets, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 58 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIately by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored by Elixir of Life, recommended before marriage.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Bergen, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, JAMES W. WILLIAMS, of Bergen, County of Union and State of New-Jersey, and EDWIN D. PARKHURST, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HORACE E. BROWNE and CHARLES C. MORRELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudicated bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New York, before JOHN FITCH, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK R. BIGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Frederick R. Bigg, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au16-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAM H. COVERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abram H. Covert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the city of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1869.

au23-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL O. ROCKWELL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel O. Rockwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of August, 1869.

au9-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH SCHLESSINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Adolph Schlessinger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1869.

au9-1aw3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William F. Goodwin in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au16-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MANNECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 26th day of May, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Manneck, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

au9-1aw3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HAUGHTON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., before H. W. Allen, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City, Assignee, &c.

NO. 2,494. — IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES TURNER and ALFRED W. TURNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Turner and Alfred W. Turner, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of August, A. D. 1869.

E. S. WHITMAN, Assignee,

au9-1aw3wM* No. 159 Front-st., New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE P. GEARY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will, on and after the 23d day of August, 1869, sell at public or private sale the estate (consisting chiefly of boots, shoes, &c.,) of the above-named bankrupts.—Dated New-York, Aug. 10, 1869. GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:

SPEC. 13—In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; also in 44th and 45th sts., between 2d-av. and East River, and in 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry sts.

SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 85th-st.

SPEC. 16—In 3d-av., between 93d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18—In 7th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue B.

SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry; Avenue A, between 3d and 4th sts., and in 1st-av., between 7th and 8th sts.

SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.

SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 89th and 108th sts.

SPEC. 22—In 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 3d avs., with branches.

SPEC. 23—In 10th av., between 28th and 29th sts.; and 42 receiving basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 59th and 65th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 2d-av., from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorised to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16
Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 22
China, Wednesday, Sept. 8	Palmyra, Thursday, Sept. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE

by the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First cabin......$130, gold. Second cabin......$80, gold.
First cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
ETNA, (via Halifax,)..........Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 28, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA..........Aug. 28 | EUROPA..........Sept. 18
BRITANNIA......Sept. 4 | INDIA..........Sept. 25
COLUMBIA......Sept. 11 | CAMBRIA..........Oct. 2
and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons..........Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons..........Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons..........Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons..........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons..........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 11, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Sept. 1
and monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Sept. 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Oct. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 31. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER..........Sept. 2
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau..Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE TIMES A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
RAPIDAN, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN the interior of Georgia and Florida. The Black Star Line of Steamships will dispatch their first-class steamers to leave Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M., as follows: HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, 1869; MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1869. This line will dispatch steamers semi-weekly, to commence at an early date, notice of which will be given hereafter. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and river steamers to Augusta, and through rates to points via Central Railroad and connecting roads, same as combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, on open policy by this line, one-half per cent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin Passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Sept. 1.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE.....Saturday, Aug. 28
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, Sept. 4
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG. FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamer THOS. COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30, Christopher-st. at 7:40, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, (West Point,) Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30 and Sing Sing at 3:45, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75c.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.—Regular Sunday morning boat for Newburg, landing at Yonkers and West Point, also at Sing Sing, to accommodate those wishing to attend camp meeting. The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris-st., Jersey City, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Vestry-st., North River, 7:45; Christopher-st., 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8:30. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip. Fare, 50 cents each way.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE— CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. N. B.—During camp meeting, at Sing Sing each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare, 50 cents each way.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Monday, 23d.....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th. 6:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..6:30 A. M.	Wednes'y, 25th. 10:00 A. M.
Friday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 26th. 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 28th. 11:00 A. M.	Friday, 27th.....11:00 A. M.
Sunday, 29th.....7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 28th...5:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry.) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE— Landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 22, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

CAMP-MEETING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING from foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, touching at 34th-st. at 8¼; returning, leaves Sing Sing at 3 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M. from Harrison-st. Pier 34 N.R. On Pier, E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 155 feet long and 24½ feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MISS CLIFORD, YOUNGEST CLAIRvoyant in the world, just from the Indies. By use of Tea reveals the future correctly; gives lucky numbers. All should see her. No. 405 4th-av. Hours, 10 to 4.

INSTRUCTION.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS.—Ladies or gentlemen may take lessons. Private instruction in separate parlors, at all hours. Classes at 9, 3 and 7½ P. M. Book-keeping and higher mathematics. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Established 1833.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st., (Reservoir Park,) ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 11 EAST 39TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.
The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MN. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUE, 170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.— Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS, MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. Lectures upon NATURAL HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, WITH WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. Will reopen THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MISS C. MERLE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
Miss MERLE will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 6,769 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

THE WESTON BOARDING SCHOOL is a strictly first class school for boys. It has been established thirty-five years; its location is healthy, retired and convenient; its buildings are new and capacious; it prepares for either business or college; it is military in organization; its teachers are the best to be had, and the number of scholars is limited to fifty. Terms, $400 per year. Parents are invited to call, or send for catalogue to A. S. JARVIS, Weston, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.—A boarding school for young men and boys—established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., L. L. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James C. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTablished A. D. 1823,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to Geo. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fiftieth school year begins Sept. 13, 1869. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-street; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 1,125 Broadway.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO HAS DEVOTED many years to teaching, and can command a few thousand dollars of capital, desires to purchase a well-established school, either in the City of New-York or in some large town; a partnership would be accepted on suitable conditions. Address W. M., Station G, No. 590 6th-av.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $225 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

PUPILS WANTED.—A TEACHER OF thorough experience in teaching desires to take into his family two or three boys or girls to be educated with his own children. The most satisfactory references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 150 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography; no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 13. Address S. C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, is open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Ten $5 seats vacant.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF TWELVE BOYS at Unionville, N. Y., three hours from New-York by railroad; pleasant and healthful location. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.
The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 9, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.
UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.
The course on modern literature begins Sept. 13.
The course on philosophy begins Sept. 14.
DIVINITY SCHOOL.
The year begins Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in three years.
LAW SCHOOL.
The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.
MEDICAL SCHOOL.
The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.
DENTAL SCHOOL.
The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.
The year begins Sept. 15. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 15.
Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.
Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK,
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations, and a genuine home. Music and French teachers, of the highest attainments and skill, are employed exclusively for BOARDING PUPILS. The school year will commence Sept. 15.
For circulars address as above, Miss E. J. SMITH or Professor EATON.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven, Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES board and tuition (English branches only) in a private family in the country, where not more than five scholars are taken. Address for one week, with terms, TUITION, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS at Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. Superior advantages offered.

WYKEHAM INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.
Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen her establishment for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 16. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

THE DUTIES OF ST. JOSEPH'S Academy for young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will be resumed Sept. 1, 1869. Terms per annum, including board and tuition, $220.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS— At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph.D.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED by a young lady, capable of teaching English branches and music; references of the best character given and required. Address GOVERNESS, care of H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, Mathematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH ENGlish wanted, ten miles from City; salary $300 per year and board. Address H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, competent to teach Latin and the higher English branches, desires a position as governess or assistant teacher. Address S. W. J., Station C.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.

One undivided half interest in a fully developed Slate Quarry—capable of producing an unlimited amount of the best Vermont Purple and Green Slate. Is in good working condition, and the transportation facilities are unsurpassed. For full particulars address E. B., Hoffman House, New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE.— An excellent one-set mill, stone building 40 by 50 feet, with store and other property; good water power; all in good order and in operation; pleasantly located on railroad in St. Lawrence County; good wool district, and very favorable for home trade. For sale on reasonable terms, or exchange for City or farm property. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, 7 Pine-st.

IRON WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!

In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 57 Liberty-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Hotel-keepers, clubs and dealers who wish to purchase a genuine imported article to suit their customers, at a reasonable price, will do well to call at JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 6 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st. between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK.
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Matinee on Saturday at 2.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.
With the view of accommodating the great demand for places, the box sheet will be open
TWO WEEKS
in advance, for which time seats may be secured at the Theatre or at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE PREVIOUS TO THE CLOSE OF THE PANTOMIMIC SEASON.
Last nights of Geo. L. Fox's great and popular HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFY TROUPE,
Mlle. HANIOLA, Brothers, IMRE and BOLOSSY.
HUNGARIAN DANCE and HARVEST HOME.
CLOWN, (last week but one,) GEO. L. FOX.
MATINEES, 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
On Monday, Sept. 6,
THE FAVORITE AND INTERESTING DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
which, after months of great preparation, will positively be produced with an
UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
A BOUNDLESS SUCCESS.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY, "PLAY,"
With its ever-changing, Humorous, Caustic and Dramatic Pictures of Life at the Continental Summer Resorts. Cast with
E. L. DAVENPORT, | GEORGE CLARKE,
GEORGE HOLLAND, | CLARA JENNINGS,
AGNES ETHEL, | MRS. G. H. GILBERT,
Davidge, Polk, Emily Lewis, &c., in the fashionable and contemporaneous Portraitures. MATINEE SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1869,
And every evening during the week,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
In two of his most famous specialties,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom Taylor's comedy of the
VICTIMS!
And his world-renowned characterization of
SOLON SHINGLE!
Assisted by a superior company of talented artistes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT..........as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS

TAMMANY—PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

SECOND WEEK OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT, SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT, UNSURPASSED FOR AMUSEMENT, EXCELLENCE AND VARIETY.

THE LAURIS—THE LAURIS.

THE BEST PANTOMIMISTS OF THE DAY.

GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY.

Pauline Markham, Alice Harrison, Maggie Desmond, L. Mestayer, J. B. Curran, A. H. Sheldon, &c.

NOVEL AND ORIGINAL BALLETS

by the unrivaled Tammany Ballet Corps.
THE GIRLS OF THE PERIOD encored nightly.
THE SHELLS OF THE OCEAN.
A GAME AT CARDS.

HARRY GURR, THE MAN FISH.

MOE & GOODRICH,

CHAMPION SKATERS.

THE SILVESTERS. LOGRENIA.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS to all the amusements.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.

Proprietors..........Carl Rosa and C. D. Hess & Co.
The season in New-York will commence at the FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11,
with the first performance in America of Balfe's Grand Romantic Opera,
PURITAN'S DAUGHTER.
The season is necessarily limited to fifteen nights and three matinees, the company opening at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Oct. 4.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

MEETINGS.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The members of the different sections of this Society are hereby requested to attend the annual general meeting, which takes place on SUNDAY, Aug. 29, at 2½ P. M., at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., to receive the annual finance report, elect officers and trustees, and transact other business of importance. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
10TH WEEK 10TH
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN
GRAND REVIVAL GRAND REVIVAL
GRAND REVIVAL GRAND REVIVAL
SEA OF ICE,
SEA OF ICE,
SEA OF ICE.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
IMPOSING EFFECTS,
IMPOSING EFFECTS,
STARTLING TABLEAUX,
STARTLING TABLEAUX.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

TAMMANY — PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

New-York Amusement Company, Proprietors.
In inaugurating the second season at this popular place of amusement, the directors have endeavored to furnish their patrons with the most extensive and varied entertainment ever offered here, which, while it is most attractive as a whole, will be found to contain more or less to satisfy every taste, from the widely popular to the discriminating and select. That these efforts have been recognized and acknowledged by the public is attested by the overflowing and enthusiastic audiences that have nightly crowded the building from floor to roof.
The artistes engaged in the various departments of amusement, science and art, are all of acknowledged superiority in their separate specialities, and include a number of recognized star names.
Every evening and Saturday matinee. Second week of all the brilliant and attractive novelties.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS.
New ballets—"The Girls of the Period," "Shells of the Ocean," "Game at Cards," &c., &c.
Moe and Goodrich, Champion Skaters. Lauri's Comic Pantomime. Bobby Newcomb's Corps of Dancers. The Silvester's New and Wonderful Illusion. Harry Gurr's Unequaled Performance. Logrenia's Trained Birds, Mice, Cats, &c. Professor Robert's Magic Tableaux. And other innumerable attractions. Admission to all, 50 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S MUSEUM

Authorized successor to
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BROADWAY. Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
ONE MILLION WONDERS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
30 cents—GENERAL ADMISSION—30 cents.
CHANG,
The Chinese Giant, CHANG, Nearly 9 feet high.
CHANG,
CHANG,
ADMIRAL FISK, JR.
MONDAY NEXT—Commencement of regular season.
ZAVISTOWSKI and RAND SISTERS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 23, at 8.
1. March, "Duppler Storm"..........Piefke
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
3. Waltz, "Musical Anecdotes"..........B. Beer
4. { Polka, Mazourka, "Fraunherz" / Polka Francaise, "Kreuzfidel" }..........Strauss
5. Grand Fatasie, "Lucia"..........Donizetti
6. Overture, "Rose von Erin"..........Benedict
7. Ballad, "The Exile's Lament," solo for cornet..........Roch-Albert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Wiener Bonbons"..........Strauss
9. Conjuration and Benediction, (Huguenots)..........Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Romeo and Juliet"..........Bellini
11. Polka, "Levy-Athen"..........Levy
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, "Schuetzen"..........Strauss
ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL for one week more. MASSANIELLO, or THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI. Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL as JULIETTA. Mr. P. E. Connelly as Gonzalo. TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Piano, Singing, Violin, Harmony and Languages. Applications are now received for term commencing Sept. 1. Talent employed superior to that of any music school in America. Elementary Class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free. Send for circular.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ALLEN EBBS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALLEN EBBS,
AUG. 21, 1869. HENRY JAMES.
P. S.—The business of the late firm will be liquidated by HENRY JAMES. ALLEN EBBS continues business on his own account at No. 183 Broadway, second floor.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of SCHUBKEGEL & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. EDWARD WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
PHILIP SCHUBKEGEL,
Dated Aug. 14, 1869. EDWARD WHITE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to and through Fiftieth-street, to near Fifth-avenue, and in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Second—For building sewers in Chrystie, Broome, Jersey, Wooster and Gay streets.
Third—For laying crosswalk from northeast to northwest corner of Grand and Norfolk streets.
Fourth—For laying crosswalk opposite the Church in Pitt-street.
Fifth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 55 Monroe-street.
Sixth—For laying crosswalk opposite No. 2 Ann-street.
Seventh—For laying crosswalk opposite Grammar School No. 12 in Madison-street.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
First—West side of Fourth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth-street; both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, and half the block on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, running northerly from Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets.
Second—Both sides of Chrystie-street, from Broome to Grand-street; both sides of Broome-street, from Elizabeth to Mott-street; both sides of Jersey-street, from Crosby to Mulberry-street; both sides of Wooster-street, from Amity to Fourth-street, and both sides of Gay-street, from West Waverley-place to Christopher-street.
Third—Both sides of Norfolk-street, from Grand to Broome-street, to the extent of half the block from Grand-street, and the northerly side of Grand-street, to the extent of half the block easterly and westerly from Norfolk-street.
Fourth—Both sides of Pitt-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.
Fifth—Both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike-street.
Sixth—Both sides of Ann-street, from Park-row to the extent of half the block toward Nassau-street.
Seventh—Both sides of Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson-street.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.
Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue, to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.
Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 33 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

RELIGIOUS.

Striking Discourses on "The Humanity of Christ."

Interesting Services in Different Churches.

Rev. Dr. Deems on "The Christ as a Man."

The Church of the Strangers holds its services in the chapel of the New-York University. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is the Pastor. The Church, as the name indicates, was organized especially to provide a place where strangers sojourning in the City might find a religious home, a free pew, and a free gospel. Services have been regularly held each Sabbath throughout the Summer, and the attendance is very good. Dr. DEEMS took his morning's text yesterday from the 3d chapter of Acts, part of the 26th verse: "That same Jesus," and Hebrews, 13th chapter and 8th verse: "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday and to-day and forever."

His hearers, the speaker said, would perceive that this is the old familiar subject of the Lord Jesus Christ; but his object in bringing it before their thought was to strive as far as possible to break away from their intellect and his own any preposseasions they might have from their systems of theology, from their poets and philosophers, and to take up this question: What did Jesus Christ really seem to be when he was in the flesh? He held this ground, that whatsoever Jesus Christ seemed to be to his generation as a man, physically, intellectually and spiritually, that he certainly was. No matter how much more he was, *that* he certainly was, unless there was an adroit deception somewhere. There was such a being as Jesus Christ as certainly as there was a Julius Cæsar. That man moved in a certain generation, a certain epoch, and made an impression as certainly as Mark Antony, as Pompey, or Cæsar. He was capable of being studied as much as the preacher or the hearer. He was a tangible object as far as flesh is concerned, and a subject of study as far as intellect is concerned. He was an agent of influence so far as his soul is concerned. He was a man with eyes, ears, nose and tongue, just as a man of this generation, and his friends, his lovers and haters were just as competent witnesses in regard to him as any who heard the sermon. There are four several accounts given of "this *same* Jesus"—he wished them to mark that phrase, it is a remarkable one—three in the synoptic gospels, one in the gospel of St. John and a supplemental account given incidentally in the writings of that remarkable intellect, Saul of Tarsus. This record lies before us, and we may study it as we can study the biography of WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, to find out what manner of man he was in intellect and spirit. He wished them for a half an hour to forget what poets and painters and preachers and theologians had said to get a correct conception of Jesus as he stood in the Gospels. First, the body of Jesus. He knew this was an exceedingly delicate subject, and therefore he approached it with ineffable tenderness toward him whom he loved. It could not have been any other in all its material structure than the body of any other individual man in the assembly. He was born of a woman and, so far as maternity is concerned, according to the Scriptures, in a normal manner. There was a miraculous conception which these writings accord to the Holy Ghost. When He came He presented no difference in appearance to any human being than a human way, without any interventions of Almighty God in a miracle. He was a babe, with all the defects of a new-born babe, with all the capabilities of a new-born babe. He had to be sustained by just the same kind of sustenance as any other babe, or he would have died and been buried in the Jewish cemetery at Nazareth. As Mary held him in her arms there was nothing that distinguished him physically from John, the babe of her kinswoman Elizabeth. They were boys alike. They had baby bodies, boy bodies until they came to manhood. There was the same growth precisely, living on the same food, breathing the same air, with the same lungs, and thinking with the same brains. This same Jesus was on earth thirty years, and a little more, so that he grew to entire and physical maturity. In that thirty years he performed all the functions of physical manhood. That is to say, he ate, drank, slept, perspired, fainted. He was often sleepy, often hungry, and thirsty. With a physical body, Jesus Christ was going through the same processes of transformation that yours and mine must go through—the perpetual physical waste by the various physical means, and physical repair by food, and light, and air. Thus he grew in physique, and thus he came into the perfect stature of a man. All these functions were so completely discharged that as far as any philosopher can see, if Jesus Christ had not been translated or murdered he would have died, either of disease or by the slow decay which kindly bears old age softly to the grave. In other words, considered simply in his bodily nature, he was no more, he was no less man than those men in whose eyes we look today. He had a fine intellect. It was a clear, good intellect; but in his mental constitution he had just exactly every faculty that a sane, healthy man has, and he had no other single intellectual faculty, so far as we have the slightest intimation in the Scripture. You might talk of Jesus Christ phrenologically, according to modern terms and He would just what these apostles describe. He had, in the first place, the observing faculties. He perceived as you and I perceive; he compared as you and I compare; and he reasoned as you and I reason, going from the more general to the less general propositions. Then he remembered, stored up facts and propositions in his mind; he had fancy; he was a poet as well as a philosopher; he was struck with the beautiful; the æsthetic and the reasoning sides he seems to have cultivated very closely; he had these so nicely balanced that when he became a philosopher, it was in the language of poetry, and when he delivered a poem, it had through the whole of it the body of philosophy. But there is no single faculty displayed by the man Jesus Christ—I speak it with the utmost reverence—I worship him as my Lord—that I cannot find in HOMER, ÆSCHYLUS, SOCRATES, PLATO, or SHAKESPEARE. The history of Jesus in the Gospels clearly states the fact that he grew in knowledge. As a man there were things he did not know in his boyhood; he knew things as a boy that he didn't know in his infancy. He grew in knowledge; he cultivated his mind; he studied Government; he studied nature; he looked about him with the poet's eye and the philosopher's; he kept all his faculties wide open to the universe of God. He grew and expanded to the very close. There was the utmost prudence, too, in his management; that is worth consideration. He had a policy and purpose from the time he came into public life, and you can see how that purpose was effected from time to time. He managed things with the prudence of an astute politician. He guarded his people about him; he paid his tax. He reasoned upon these things; he reasoned upon governments, upon moral law, upon social arrangements. He was no fanatic. There never was a man who took such views of mortal man. He went to the stake and died for his liberal views of modern questions. He was a wise man. Unlike many of our reformers he was cautious until his plans were fixed. Then, when they were fixed, he had that heroic stuff in him that led him to die for his convictions. Thirdly, as to his soul. He was a man obviously of human soul. He was so much a man that if God had not been in him, as you and I believe he was, he was a man with such a human soul in him that he would stand the completion of perfect physical structure, cared for by temperance and all the laws of health, with a fine balanced, cultivated intellect, and all the passions that are common to mankind. There was not a single passion that I have detected in the study of mankind in the poets, and the writers of fiction and history, that I cannot parallel in the Lord Jesus Christ. The philosophers speak about the malevolent passions and the benevolent passions, which swing more now on the side of love and now on the side of hate. So the Lord Jesus Christ hated and he loved. Sometimes poets paint him; sometimes, I am afraid, preachers paint him as a listless poor man, who went through the world, allowing himself to be slaughtered without lifting a hand, whereas there never was a man with clearer convictions than Jesus, and never a man that dared to give them to the world standing in a minority of one, as he did. It was Jesus against the world—and he hated. The hatred of Jesus was intense. It was fire. All fine constitutions are mighty haters. A man that cannot hate vehemently, a man that does not have powerful passions, must be a weak man. Passion is the strength of men and of women. When I say that Jesus hated I know that there are some who might say that I have represented Jesus Christ as a bad man. I say no. I say a man is a bad man that does not hate. A man that regards virtue and vice the same, a man that can see one man wrong a widow and another help an orphan, and look at both with the same kind of feeling, is a bad man. Jesus was powerful in his passions. See what a great lover Jesus was. Look at his friendship for men and women; look at his friendship for Lazarus. Jonathan and David were surpassed by the friendship of Jesus and Lazarus. And he loved Mary and Martha, and Mary and Martha loved him.

Dr. DEEMS then referred to the death of Christ, saying that it was no trance, no deception, but actual death; that his body would have seen corruption had he not been raised the third day. He referred to the temptation of Christ in proof of his human body. He was tempted on all points as we are. There was no passion that any body had in this world, but that Christ had. The man Jesus could have sinned or else there was no temptation. Could one tempt a piece of wood to profane God's name, or a piece of marble to wrong its neighbor? Wherever there is a temptation there is a possibility of evil or else there is no temptation. Jesus Christ was tempted in every passion, and in every appetite. This view of Christ's nature glorified humanity. It made mediation complete. If Jesus Christ were not very man there could be no atonement. Dr. DEEMS closed with a beautiful portrayal of the strength and eternity of the friendship of Christ.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Ward on "The Doubting Thomas."

"The Doubting Thomas" was the theme of an excellent discourse preached yesterday in the South Congregational Church of Brooklyn, by Rev. WM. HAYES WARD, of the *Independent*, from the words of the doubting disciple, as recorded by John, xx., 25: "Except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my fingers into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." The reverend gentleman said from this single incident, the disciple referred to in the text is known as "the Doubting Thomas." He is not one of those whose character is strongly marked and drawn in sharp outline by the Evangelist. Peter, John and Judas we know as we know men to-day. They have distinct traits, well defined. One was always grasping and avaricious. Another was ever the loving disciple. Another was by nature impetuous and headstrong. But it is from this singular occurrence that a peculiar lack of faith is imputed to Thomas. Yet, he is the same Didymus, who, when Christ would go into Judea, said, "Let us also go, that we may die with him." For some reason, Thomas was absent from the meeting of the disciples on the night of Christ's resurrection. Our Saviour appeared among them. He showed them his hands and his side. He breathed on them, saying, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." Having seen, they believed, and said to Thomas, "We have seen the Lord." But Thomas replied: "Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." Never was the truth of revelation more generally called in question, than at the present day. Even then, some doubted. Thomas doubted. This spirit of doubt too often degenerates into cavils and sneers. It pervades much of our literature. And people are asking to see the print of the nails, before they will believe. There is an element of justice in this demand; therefore, it is right to expect and to demand convincing proof of the Christian revelation. No man is required to receive the Bible as the inspired word of God, except on satisfactory evidence. What we want is truth. We want the Bible, because we believe it true. Let clear and uncontrovertible evidence be presented that our cherished faith in the Christian religion is without foundation, and we will hug it no more. We worship God because we believe in truth and the God of truth—truth so clear and bright that the Scriptures tell us God is light; and this truth, this light, we adore. Truth can, from its own nature, challenge belief only on evidence. Before I am required to believe that the dog star actually emits nine times the light and heat of the sun, I must have some evidence of it. So let me be told that God has taken flesh and dwelt among men, that they rejected His mission and murdered the Lord of glory, that He rose again, is now seated on the throne of heaven, and that through His blood remission of sins is preached to the world, and I must have some proof of the wonderful story before I can believe it. There is nothing mystic and mysterious about that faith that accepts the Bible; and no man is under obligation to receive it without good reason. Christ did not blame Thomas for demanding evidence that he had risen. He bade the doubter to reach hither his finger and behold the print of the nails. The Saviour was willing to give Thomas all the evidence he required. Men have a right to demand proof of the truth of revelation. When explicit proof of the Christian revelation is demanded, willing credence should be given to such evidence, when it is supplied. But what is to be regarded as abundant proof? I answer, it depends on the circumstances and powers of those to whom the evidence is presented. You believe that the earth is round like an orange, and that it revolves on its axis and in its orbit. What is your evidence? It looks flat. Can you prove that it revolves, and that the sun, moon and stars do not go around the earth? These facts about the form and motion of the earth we accept, as there are but few men in the world who are capable of carrying out the recondite observations, measurements and calculations necessary to prove the facts touching the form and motion of this and other worlds. This fairly illustrates our faith in the religion of Jesus Christ. There are a score or two of men competent to the task, who have thoroughly investigated the history of the Holy Scriptures, having traced the word of God back from manuscript to manuscript, from version to original through every passage, quoted by every writer, for seven hundred years after Christ. They have as carefully studied internal as external evidences, many of which I have not time to indicate; and they are satisfied of the authenticity of the Holy Word, and of the truth of the story of the life and death of Christ. They could do this. We in the nature of things cannot. Yet we are competent to receive the testimony of those who have investigated these great facts, and we can see the beauty and the grandeur of the system of christianity, and its application to the wants of men. Our Saviour gave Thomas all the evidence of his resurrection which the nature of the case allowed, and then he said to him, "Be not faithless but believing." So if we have satisfactory proof of the Saviour's mission, the same requirement is enjoined on us—be not faithless, but believing. And our souls should adoringly reply with Thomas, "My Lord and my God!" What you need to cultivate is a love for the truth. I assume that you are willing to learn the truth. Do you find that there is credible evidence of the story of Christ's life and death—evidence as reliable as that on which you believe that ALEXANDER, SOCRATES or PETER the Great ever existed? Then believe it. Accept the facts. God has given us a revelation. The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us. Jesus performed miracles; taught his disciples a pure doctrine; died on the cross; was buried; rose again from the grave and ascended up into heaven. These are actual facts of history. Accept them as such. But if you accept the Bible as a divine revelation, you accept something besides facts—you accept duties. God never gave his Word as a record of curious history, simply to satisfy our cravings for barren knowledge. He meant that knowledge to be fruitful. My hearer, if you are hungry, you eat; if thirsty, you drink; if your house is on fire, you ring the bell and man the brakes. That is consistent. But you believe that the Bible is a divine document, by which God means to inform you of what is of the profoundest interest and importance to your soul. Yet you refuse to study that document. That servant who knew his Lord's will and did it not shall be beaten with many stripes. When the dread judgment-day shall come and the malediction of Christ, "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire," shall be hurled from the throne, swifter and more dire than the bolt from heaven, nowhere will it fall with more crushing weight than on the head of him who knew that the day was approaching when the awful Judge in middle air should fix His throne; and yet, with unaccountable hardihood, refused to prepare for its coming. Say, now, with Thomas: "My Lord and my God!" and hear the compassionate Saviour pronounce upon you the benediction, "Blessed are they who have not seen and yet have believed.

Sermon on Christian Unity.—Rev. L. H. King.

"Christian Unity" was the subject of the sermon preached yesterday morning by Rev. L. H. KING, at the West 18th-street M. E. Church. His text was from I John, iv., 7: "Beloved, let us love one another." He first considered the character of the persons addressed, the "beloved," which includes all who profess the Christian faith. In the sight of heaven there are no distinctions of persons or condition. All men are beloved who love the Creator. The text is addressed to the entire Christian Church. From this starting point, the preacher proceeded to the main subject—the duty imposed upon the beloved to love one another. This injunction was meant not only for individuals. Of course it was of the first importance that such should have this love among themselves, but the words of John fell with equal force upon the different bodies and denominations of Christians. The mere fact of there being many sects was no bar to carrying out the spirit of the text. Much of the difference between them is only the name. They all have the same purpose and end in view, and the one thing required of them is, that their differences in form shall not prevent unity of action in advancing the common cause. These denominations are in reality only different parts of a great army, each fighting in the way it deems most effective, but all under one leader and banner. The great danger to them is what the preacher called the lurking spy of "sectarian bigotry." This is something utterly opposed to the brotherly love enjoined by the Gospel. Christian unity means respect for each other's forms of worship and a common, ardent zeal in advancing the kingdom of heaven on earth.

The preacher closed by urging his hearers to subordinate matters of form and outward distinction to the duties of the Christian believer.

The Second Adventists.

Yesterday morning, about 100 persons assembled in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, to listen to a sermon by Elder JOSHUA V. HIMES, editor of the *Voice of the West*, on the second coming of Christ.

After prayer and the singing of a hymn, Mr. HIMES gave as his text the promise made in the Revelations, "Behold I come quickly." This referred, he said, to the coming of Christ, but we were not to interpret the word quickly as meaning immediately. We must not expect Christ to-night, nor to-morrow, nor the next day. He would come when the prophecies of Daniel and Isaiah had been fulfilled, and not before. The sixth trump, spoken of in those prophecies, had been sounded, and the sounding of the seventh blast, which would proclaim the resurrection and the coming of Christ, was not far off. The preacher repudiated the idea of an anti-Christ, and derided the theories of the Spiritualists. They were, he said, clumsy imitations of the old heathen professions of witchcraft, and even if their theories were true, they amounted to nothing and could do no one any good. The punishment for sin was, he said, death—not a physical death, for to them all mortals, good and bad, alike, are liable; but a second or spiritual death. Punishments and rewards for our deeds in this life would be given at Christ's coming, and not before, for God had constituted Christ the Judge of the world.

The never-failing collection was then taken up, and the audience dispersed.

The majority of those present appeared to be of the poorer classes, though among them were a few persons of highly-respectable appearance. The preacher, Elder HIMES, is a fluent speaker, using correct and often forcible language, but spinning out his discourse to a somewhat tedious length. In his opening prayer he referred to the fact that believers in the doctrines of his Church were decreasing in numbers.

Mr. J. K. Bellows on the Third Heaven and Earth.

The congregation of the Second Adventists held their usual services at Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, near Clinton, yesterday at 3 P. M. The services were opened with prayer, in which it was said, four universal monarchies had existed, all of them characterized by evil rather than good, and now we look and long for the advent of the fifth kingdom wherein Christ shall reign and righteousness prevail. The preacher, a man of small stature, bald head, dark eyes and prophetic beard, preached from 2 Peter, 3d chapter and 13th verse. "Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Not long since, he said, Brother BURNS spoke on this subject, but it is not possible to exhaust the word of God. There is in His word always something to draw us out, but whether we yield to those drawings or not is another question. Less or more of God's spirit attends the preaching of His word, and it is for those who hear to yield. The old world must pass away in order to make room for the new. We read that Paul was received into the Third Heaven, but we never read of a third earth. Everywhere in the Scriptures the heavens and the earth are spoken of as connected. Both Paul and David spoke of them as inseparable, and when destroyed they must necessarily be destroyed together. The destruction of the first makes room for the second, and the destruction of the second will be necessary to make room for the third. The flood was the destruction of the first earth; how much of a destruction was that? In Genesis, 21, we are told that all flesh died that moved on the face of the earth; every beast of the field, and every living substance that was on the face of the earth, was destroyed. This is the extent of the destruction, and the world in which we live is the second. This second world is reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and the destruction of the ungodly. With God, the Scripture tells us, one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. That means that one day in the creation is as a thousand years in the probation; so that when six thousand years in the probation end, the world shall end. Why should we be anxious for the end, say some, when so many are out of the ark of safety? We answer, we have told the truth; and if the people will not hearken, the day of the Lord will nevertheless come. It will come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens and the earth shall pass away with a great noise. That will be the destruction of the second heaven and the earth connected with it. The Third Heaven, whereof Paul speaks, is the new heaven and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness. After arguing still further from Scripture that the new heaven and new earth spoken of by Paul was the new heaven and earth which was to succeed this, and from which he said the ungodly were to be rooted out, and wherein the righteous should dwell forever with Christ as their King. For this, he said, they looked, and justly looked because it was their inheritance. The signs of the times indicated that the time was nigh when these changes should take place. Many present, if not all, should see it, and those who would share in the inheritance and avoid the destruction to which the wicked were doomed, he called upon to come and give their hearts to God.

After the conclusion of the sermon several members gave their experience, and expressed their longing for the second coming of Christ.

Preaching to the Deaf Mutes by Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, D. D.

Every Sunday afternoon about 100 deaf mutes assemble at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, and "listen" in their own peculiar way to the Episcopal service and remarks as delivered in profound silence by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET. Few strangers are seen there, and yet it is a service worth witnessing at least once in a lifetime.

The extreme silence in the house is equaled only by the close attention which the audience gives to all the exercises. There seems to be a fascination about the sign-language even for those who do not understand it. The whole body, hands, arms and head are brought into play to express the thoughts of the speaker, enabling him often to convey a fuller meaning to the hearer by his motions than could be given in word-language by sounds. Dr. GALLAUDET's system of signs is generally adopted by deaf mutes demonstrative; at least so it appears to a stranger. He makes the signs with great distinctness, from his long familiarity with them, and with a rapidity which renders still more wonderful the precision with which the observers, not to say hearers, comprehend them. The mutes who also attend preaching generally reside in this City, who have been through some State institution and are now engaged in various pursuits. Regular Sunday services are held at the Asylum at the upper part of the island.

New Colored Church in Jersey City.

The corner-stone of a new colored church to be known as the African M. E. Zion Church, was laid yesterday evening in the presence of a large audience, upon lots recently purchased for the purpose on Monmouth, between First and Second streets, in Jersey City.

The colored people of Jersey City, long organized as a church, have been as long in want of a place of worship and of the means necessary for its erection. Some time ago an appeal for aid in their efforts to raise funds for the purpose was made to the white Christians of the city. These responded by forming a Society having for its object the getting of contributions toward this worthy object. Of this Society Messrs. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, JOHN R. WILLIAMSON, DAVID TAYLOR and Ex-Mayor GOPSILL were appointed the Managing Committee. The efforts of this Society were moderately successful. Not long ago, having raised sufficient money to secure the lots on which the building is being erected, the Society purchased them for a total of $6,500. The church building is to be a basement of stone, the body being of wood. It will have cost, when completed, between ten and twelve thousand dollars. Toward the total sum necessary to carry it to completion, contributions are pouring in rapidly. The laying of its corner-stone yesterday was attended by the usual impressive ceremonies. A number of eminent divines were present, and at the conclusion of the services a large collection was taken up.

Graham, the Witness Against Reddy the Blacksmith, Not Absconded.

It appears that the reports that have been circulated of the bribery of GRAHAM, the accuser and principal witness against "Reddy the Blacksmith," are false, as one of our reporters saw and talked with him in Hudson City, yesterday, where he keeps a bar-room. He told our reporter, however, the bar was not his sole dependence, as he "worked out" nearly every day as a gardener. The sign over GRAHAM's bar-room reads "L. GARNAHAN," not GRAHAM. He says the discrepancy is the result of a trifling mistake on the part of a painter whom he hired to paint it. GRAHAM says he is in fear of his life from the threats that have been made against him by members of Reddy's gang, but asserts that he will surely appear on Reddy's trial next Monday. He says also that no attempt has been yet made to bribe him. Reddy's wife visited his house last week and tried her persuasive powers on GRAHAM's wife, begging her to prevent him from appearing and giving his evidence, but in vain. GRAHAM says he wants justice, and will see that justice is done. He wants all reports about his absconding or being bribed to be contradicted.

Rival Undertakers Delay a Funeral—Quarreling Over a Corpse.

Saturday morning, ANN SUTTON, a woman 60 years of age, who had lived at No. 163 Cannon-street, died suddenly of dysentery, but as no physician had been in attendance, Coroner FLYNN was notified and an inquest having been held, a burial permit was granted and given to WILLIAM KENNEDY, an undertaker. Up to this time the deceased appeared to have been utterly friendless, no one manifesting the slightest interest in the disposal of the remains, but the Coroner discovering her bank books, which showed that she had died possessed of about $800, friends, and even relatives, sprung up with the rapidity of mushrooms. Not only that, but the revelation stirred up one REED, another undertaker, to activity, and when KENNEDY reached the house he found his rival in possession. A wrangle ensued between the two claimants of the emoluments accruing from burying the body, and was kept up with such vigor and persistency that some of the friends appealed to Inspector WALLING, at the Central Police Office, to interfere so that the body might be disposed of. That officer, however, had no right to interfere, and up to late hour yesterday the quarrel continued to the scandal and annoyance of the neighborhood.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Horribly Mangled on the Hudson River Railroad.

A heartrending accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Milton Ferry Station, at 9:30 o'clock Saturday night. Two men named LEWIS HORNBECK and STEPHEN PAULDING left Milton at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and went to Poughkeepsie to do their Saturday night trading. After having finished their business they returned to the depot, and, in company with JOHN TAYLOR and wife, also of Milton, took passage on the milk train, which left Poughkeepsie at 9 P. M. On reaching Milton Ferry, four miles distant, all four got out and started to walk south on the up track, intending to go a short distance only to the beach where their small boat lay and in which they intended to cross the river. PAULDING and HORNBECK were walking about four rods in advance of TAYLOR and his wife, PAULDING carrying a small keg and HORNBECK a basket of provisions. The track where they were walking is on a straight line for nearly an eighth of a mile, but strange to say neither HORNBECK nor PAULDING observed the night express train approaching, though the brightest head-light in the United States (a patent light just adopted) was burning on the locomotive of the train. TAYLOR and his wife, however, suddenly noticing the train, observed the engine strike their companions and had just time to step aside as the train whizzed by, the current from the rushing cars turning them around and nearly drawing them under the wheels. As soon as possible, the engineer of the express brought his train to a standstill and then backed it down to the station. There was a rush to the locomotive and there a horrible sight was witnessed. HORNBECK and PAULDING lay upon the iron platform over the cow-catcher, the bodies of both horribly mangled, while both skulls were crushed, and the front end of the locomotive was covered with blood and brains. Near the head-light stuck a part of a head of cabbage, which was a portion of the contents of HORNBECK's basket, which he was carrying, while from the cow-catcher a part of a stocking was taken. The bodies of the unfortunate men were laid on the platform of the station, the agent, Mr. HUGHSON, taking charge of them, and the express went on to Poughkeepsie. Coroner ANDRUS was notified, and was conveyed to the spot on a special engine at midnight, when an inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict that "the deceased came to their deaths by being struck by the locomotive *J. M. Toucey* while walking on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, near Milton Ferry Station." The inquest was finished at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when HORNBECK's body was given in charge of his brother and friends from Milton, and by them conveyed across the river in a small boat. PAULDING's body was put on board the up Montreal train, and taken to Poughkeepsie. HORNBECK leaves a wife and four children to mourn his sad death, the youngest of the children being only four days old. He was a steady, industrious man, and was employed in the wheelbarrow factory at Milton. PAULDING also leaves a wife and one or two children, who reside at Poughkeepsie. He was a fisherman, and, as the season was about over, he was anxious for other work. The affair caused a feeling of gloom to settle upon the quiet village of Milton, and the greatest sympathy is felt for the families of both men.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Ante-mortem Statement of Harrison.

As stated in the TIMES of yesterday Coroner FLYNN, having been notified, proceeded to the house of JOHN HARRISON, No. 236 Madison-street, and took his *ante-mortem* statement of the affray in which he was shot by Captain SAMUEL FOSS, of the ship *Pacific*, full details of which have been published in the TIMES. The wounded man does not differ from the other witnesses as to the origin of the affray, and then says: "I went out to prevent his beating the woman; I took hold of him by the collar of his coat to keep him until a police officer should come; while I held him he shot me twice with a pistol; feeling myself wounded I struck him; he fired several shots, two of which took effect on me."

It will be noticed that the statement of HARRISON is in direct contradiction to many of the witnesses of the affray, who assert positively that Foss did not fire until after he had been knocked down by HARRISON and had been otherwise attacked and maltreated by him and others.

Up to a late hour last night HARRISON was still alive, but was very low, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Crimes and Casualties.

EDWARD HAVEMULLER, aged 16 years, No. 69 Charlton-street, yesterday morning fell from a rowboat in North river in a fit, but was rescued by Officer LAIRD of the Ninth Precinct, and taken home.

ELIZABETH MOORE, 26 years of age, who was arrested Saturday evening for disorderly conduct, and locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, made an attempt to commit suicide during the night by hanging herself to the cell door with a handkerchief, but being promptly discovered and cut down by the doorman no serious consequences ensued from her rash act.

ROBERT HALL, aged 23 years, died suddenly during Saturday night at No. 171 Elizabeth-street. The Coroner was notified.

Saturday evening JAMES MCANDREWS arrived from Newark with a valise containing $55 worth of clothing. In Liberty-street he met a man who offered him work, and by his direction MCANDREWS left his valise in a store. Going on for a few doors, his companion suddenly "wanted to see a man" and disappeared; after waiting some time in vain for his return MCANDREWS returned to the store for his valise, but found the sharper had been before him and had carried it away.

ADAM D. LOGAN, a lawyer by profession, and a man of ample means, who was 70 years of age, and for some time past disabled by paralysis, yesterday morning fell from a four story window of the Clarendon Hotel, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held this morning.

JANE ROBERTS, aged 8 years, a daughter of JOHN ROBERTS, No. 332 Division-street, was run over yesterday afternoon, near the depot in Yonkers, by an Express train on the Hudson River Railroad, and was instantly killed. The remains were taken in charge by the Police, and the Coroner of Westchester County was notified, and an inquest will be held.

FRANK MCCUE, aged 5 years, yesterday afternoon fell into the sewer excavation at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, which is partly filled with water, but Officer GRAHAM, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who witnessed the accident, promptly jumped in and rescued the child.

Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found floating in North River, off the foot of One Hundred and Eighth-street, and having been secured, the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at the Thirty-first Precinct Police Station. The body is that of a man with gray hair and about 60 years of age; it was clad in blue coat, black pants and vest and brogan shoes.

An alarm of fire yesterday afternoon which called out several engines, had no better foundation than a locomotive on the track of the Hudson River Railroad at Fifty-fourth-street, blowing steam through the smoke-stack.

JAMES MCINEER, who had recently come from the South, having died yesterday at No. 513 Canal-street, the case was reported by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police as a death from yellow fever. The case was promptly reported to the Board of Health for investigation.

HENRY SINDHOFF, living in Eleventh-avenue, near Second-street, yesterday fell under a Third-avenue car at Forty-seventh-street, and had his leg broken.

At 3:30 P. M. last evening the explosion of a kerosene lamp caused a fire in the premises of ABRAHAM MARKS, on the second floor of No. 2 Orchard-street, from which a damage of $1,000 resulted. The loss is covered by a policy for $1,500 in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

The New Republican Movement—Who Compose the Committee.

The following is an official list of the members of the "Union Republican Central Committee"—the new organization which is causing such a stir in the ranks of the Republicans of this City:

First District—John Batterberry, John Hickey, John Robinson, Wm. H. Bailey, Jos. W. Howe.

Second District—John McCarty, John McPartlin, Michael Haley.

Third District—Wm. Grasse, Daniel S. Duvall, John J. Foley.

Fourth District—Delancey W. Knevels, Wm. A. Smith, W. Kinsman, Wm. W. Tinkler, E. S. Nevins.

Fifth District—Wm. F. T. Chapman, A. D. Bunk, Thos. Allison, Michael Moran, E. J. Love, David J. Oakley, Robert A. McCready, George Adam, John J. Shaw.

Sixth District—Charles Carrick, Charles H. Spencer, John Welte, Wm. Anderson, John U. Griffiths.

Seventh District—William P. Richardson, Horatio Twombly, Joseph W. Howe, Edward Elsworth, A. D. W. Baldwin, John S. Ellison, Edward Mitchell, Charles J. Livingston, Salem T. Russell, George W. Miller.

Eighth District—James A. Lucas, Wm. H. Palmer, Matthew Davis, John P. Joralemon, Samuel Cool, Michael Neville, Theodore Bun, George R. Davis, John M. Jackson, T. Oliver Carter, John J. O'Brien.

Ninth District—Norman Stratton, Alexander M. Eagleson, Oliver Barrett, E. M. Traphagen, Putnam Pond, H. H. Cargill, George F. Merlee, Wm. H. Corse, Samuel B. Lake, Wm. H. Hopener, Jos. Chamberlain, Nathaniel Appleton, A. P. Haring.

Tenth District—Isaac McGay, Henry H. Haight, Benj. Clapp, Thomas H. Oakley, Dr. Fred Jentz, Wm. H. Falconer, John V. Mayer, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.

Eleventh District—Dr. James W. Ranney, Geo. P. Putnam, J. Lothrop, Jas. M. Cross, William S. Gerrish, Geo. Bliss, Jr., Geo. Wilkes, Israel Gillett, Leopold Well, Dexter A. Hawkins, A. W. Harris, Wm. I. Farnam.

Twelfth District—James R. Taylor, Charles J. Day.

Thirteenth District—Abner McLeod, Charles P. Shaw, Henry Comstock, Wm. H. Brill, Henry Snell, Hugh Gardner, George H. Mackay, H. Guercke.

Fourteenth District—General J. C. Pinckney, Colonel Leon Crandall, John H. Brady, George Odell, Hiram Merritt.

Fifteenth District—Henry D. Lapaugh, Hugh Turner, Charles Sattell, Howard S. Whitfield, Wm. Simpson, Emul W. Hoeber, Samuel J. Glassey, Orlando Frisbee.

Sixteenth District—Ethan Allen, Thomas Murray, Edward Dubois, Henry Rowley, James Douglass, Isaac B. Twist, John D. Ottiwell, Michael Farrell.

Seventeenth District—Joel W. Mason, James Cushing, Jr., Leonard Haseltine, Jr., Philip H. Vernon, Edward O. Jenkins, John H. Washburne, Joseph M. Stuart, John Sedgwick, George W. Ross.

Eighteenth District—Richard Kelly, Spencer Kirby, Wm. P. Esterbrook, Thomas B. Asten, D. D. Marshall, Christopher Pullman, Bernard Blelin, George Pullman.

Nineteenth District—Charles H. Kitchell, Richard H. Green, Joshua G. Miner.

Twentieth District—Francis A. Thomas, Robert Sewell, Thomas Scanlon, Hamlin Babcock, John B. Dingeldine, Christian Schwartz, Hooper C. Van Voorst, Harris Parker.

Twenty-first District—Edgar Ketchum, T. B. Wakeman, Alex. Shaw, Otis S. Hall, Charles Crary, Wm. S. Haradon, John A. Eagleson, Wm. Haw, Jr., William H. Williams, N. G. Dunn.

Base Ball—Times vs. Tribune Pressmen.

The above Clubs had a lively game on Saturday last on the Union Grounds, at Williamsburg. The playing was very good at times. The batting of the TIMES boys was heavy, rather disconcerting their opponents. OPENSHAW's pitching was exceedingly effective, very few of his balls being struck beyond the bases. The following is the score:

TIMES.	O.	R.	TRIBUNE.	O.	R.
J. Openshaw, p	3	5	Collins, 1st b	2	2
Cooley, 1st b	2	5	Gould, 2d b	1	1
Fox, 2d b	4	5	Welch, s. s	3	2
Halloran, s. s	5	3	Robb, 2d b	4	1
Maning, c	1	7	Rielly, p	2	3
Brown, 3d b	1	4	Moran, c	2	1
Medhurst, r. f	5	2	Berry, r. f	2	1
McGovern, c. f	1	5	McIntyre, c. f	2	1
H. Openshaw, l. f	3	3	Murray, l. f	4	0
Total	24	40	Total	24	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
Times	15	3	0	2	7	0	5	8	—40
Tribune	2	3	1	1	4	2	0	0	—13

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Brooklyn.

MARIA GALLAGHER was arrested by the Forty-second Precinct Police yesterday, on the charge of stealing from her neighbor, Mrs. MARY CONROY, of corner of Front and Jay streets, a gold watch and chain of the value of $70. The property was found in the possession of the accused.

JOHN RIKER, of North Ninth and First streets, E. D., who was prostrated by the heat on Saturday while unloading hay, died yesterday.

The Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct arrested a number of base-ball players in the vacant lots of the Nineteenth Ward yesterday. Most of them were from New-York and New-Jersey.

The last sermon in St. John's Church, corner of Johnson and Washington streets, will be preached on the second Sunday of September, precisely forty-one years from the date of building the edifice.

New-Jersey.

A horse belonging to ADAM GROEL, stove dealer, of Market-street, ran away yesterday afternoon and dashed through some of the principal streets at a furious rate. A citizen who attempted to arrest the progress of the fiery steed was badly injured.

WILLIAM KELLY, a resident of Hudson City, while attempting to get upon the front platform of a Hudson City car, at the corner of South Eighth-street and Newark-avenue, in Jersey City, on Saturday evening, fell under the wheels of the car, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday morning. The man who was driving the car at the time was taken into custody, and held to bail in the sum of $500. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest this evening.

STEWART CLARKE, who was injured by the recent gas explosion at the Latourette House, in Bayonne, died yesterday at the Jersey City Hospital, whither he had been conveyed. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest to-morrow evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 21.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are active and firm at 88¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Rentes, 72f. 67c.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—Petroleum quiet and steady.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 60c.

HAVRE, Aug. 21.—Cotton opens active and firm at 16½d. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 21—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties, 1862, 84½; United States Five-twenties, 1865, old, 83¾; United States Five-twenties, 1867, 83¾; United States Ten-forties, 76¾; Erie Railway shares, 19¾; Illinois